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ENVOY TO BONN: CW TREATY 'ABOUT TO BE CONCLUDED'

LD121301 Hamburg DPA in German 1220 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jun (DPA) -- A treaty on the worldwide ban on chemical weapons is "about to be concluded," according to Soviet Ambassador in Bonn Yuliy Kvitsinskiy. Speaking today at a peace movement disarmament hearing, Kvitsinskiy said that only "question of secondary importance" have to be resolved at the Geneva [word indistinct] disarmament committee, but the West is giving them unwarranted importance. Taking part at the event in the Saarland regional office, which was organized by the Peace Movement Coordinating Committee, were, among others, Munich physics Prof H.P. Duerr, and Hainz mineralogist Prof Werner Dosch; U.S. Ambassador Richard Burt was invited but did not attend.

Kvitsinskiy was unwilling to answer Dosch's question on whether the Soviet Union would renounce chemical weapons unilaterally and thus set an example, as with the nuclear test moratorium. His country had faced too many negative experiences concerning unilateral disarmament. The ambassador avoided a question on the degree of Soviet SDI research by assuring that the Soviet Union is keeping to the research limits imposed by the ABM Treaty.

Kvitsinskiy, who worked in Geneva for many years as one of the Soviet Union's most experienced disarmament negotiators, said that the West is incapable of disarmament. The claim that at the negotiating table Soviet negotiators are unable to transform the public offers of their general secretary into deeds, is a "fairy tale." U.S. President Reagan's statements at last night's press conference on Soviet SALT II violations were all "untenable."

WHITE HOUSE PRONOUNCES SALT II 'DEAD'

LD130009 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Reports from Washington say the White House has pronounced the SALT II treaty to be dead. White House spokesman Larry Speakes told journalists the treaty was nonexistent for the United States Administration. He said further moves concerning armaments would be taken by the administration with no regard for the limits stipulated by the Soviet-American SALT II agreement.

BOVIN ARTICLE URGES U.S. COMMON SENSE ON SALT

PM121429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Have the Lunatics Won?.."]

[Text] I borrowed the words in the headline from Paul Warnke, one of the leading U.S. experts on problems of disarmament. Commenting on the President's decision to no longer observe SALT II he said: "Without any doubt, the civilian officials who have entered the Pentagon under the Reagan administration have never been supporters of arms control. In my view, that is a lunatic policy, and at this stage, the lunatics have won..."

We will return to this eloquent assessment later, but for the moment let us examine the factual aspect of the matter. SALT II set a ceiling of 1,320 units of ballistic missiles with MIRVed warheads and heavy bombers equipped with cruise missiles with a range in excess of 600 km. Within this ceiling it was permitted to have no more than 1,200 land-based and sea-launched ballistic missiles (ICBM's and SLBM's) with MIRVed warheads, of which no more than 820 were to be ICBM's.

By May this year the following situation had developed in America: The overall number of ICBM's and SLBM's with MIRVed warheads totaled 1,198 units. Consequently, the beginning of the sea trials of the new "Trident" class submarine that can be equipped with 24 missiles meant that the ceiling would be exceeded by 22 units. In order to remain within the limits imposed by SALT II, the administration had the choice of dismantling either 22 of the land-based Minuteman-3 missiles, or two old "Poseidon" submarines each of which has 16 launchers. The second option, as is not difficult to figure out, gives Americans a "reserve" of 10 units.

After much hesitation and squabbling it was announced in Washington on 27 May that the second option had been chosen. But at the same time it was emphasized that the reason for dismantling the submarines was not a desire to remain within the SALT II limits, but was furnished by purely military-economic considerations: The submarines had reached the end of their useful life and a capital overhaul would be too costly. On the subject of the treaty it was stated that by the end of the year when 131st strategic B-52 bomber is equipped with cruise missiles, the limit set by the treaty would be exceeded by the United States. (With 1,190 ballistic missiles with MIRVed warheads installed on land and on submarines, the Americans can deploy no more than 130 aircraft equipped with cruise missiles if they are to remain within the 1,320 limit. One more would already be a violation). It was emphasized that the United States would not feel bound by the treaty in the future either.

Giving the reasons for his decision, the U.S. President pleaded that "the Russians" have been systematically violating their obligations for a long time. Those very "Russians" have developed [sozdali] two new types of ICBM's although under the treaty they are only entitled to one. They encrypt telemetric information during missile tests. They are also building a radar station near Krasnoyarsk whose specifications and purpose are at variance with the ABM Treaty. The President hinted vaguely that if the USSR takes "constructive steps" to change the situation, the United States "will take this into account."

Soviet spokesmen tried to explain the true state of affairs to the Americans many times. Most recently it was S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. I will cite his arguments. First, the missile to which the Americans refer as SS-25 is not a new type of an ICBM. It is a modification of the RS-12 missile that is permitted under the treaty. Second, we do not encrypt telemetry which has a bearing on the verification of the treaty (the number and weight of warheads, the missile's launch- and throw-weight, and so forth). If the Americans are worried about something, we have asked them to tell us what this "something" is, that is to say, to tell us what other information, in their view, must not be encrypted. They remain silent. And third, the Krasnoyarsk radar station is not intended for ABM defense and it will be possible to establish this with certainity when the station starts radiating [nachnet rabotat na izlucheniye].

All this is, doubtless, known in Washington. But it suits Washington to force the theme of "violations" because otherwise it would find it difficult to justify its own conduct, to find enough scope for juggling with the quantity and quality of strategic arms. Consequently the President's appeal "to change the situation" has been addressed to the wrong quarters. It is no accident that L. Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee described the claims against the Soviet Union as "utter nonsense."

Apparently aware that the argument about violations is clearly inadequate, the administration has mobilized everything it could think of. It is not just, they tell us, that the term of SALT II has expired, the treaty, after all, was never ratified by the U.S. Senate and therefore it never had any legal force. All this is true. But in this case prime importance attaches to political rather than legal considerations, to the expression of the will and the desire of both sides not to further complicate an already complicated situation.

In legal terms nothing has changed, what has changed is U.S. policy. That is the whole point.

Another of Washington's arguments is that the very concept of SALT I and SALT II is becoming increasingly obsolete since the limits they impose relate to launchers and strategic delivery vehicles rather than warheads. True, time is merciless and therefore everything becomes obsolete. A SALT III agreement would, doubtless, place greater emphasis on warheads. However, while no such treaty exists, it is nonetheless preferable to retain the limits on the quantity of strategic delivery vehicles. Furthermore, SALT II not only limits the number of launchers, it also contains certain limits in respect of the number of warheads.

And finally, Washington tells us the following. I cite the U.S. President: "The United States will not deploy more strategic nuclear delivery systems than the Soviet Union. Apart from that, the United States will not deploy more ballistic missile warhead than the Soviet Union. We state this categorically." The ruse here is that the President is referring to ballistic missile warheads only. The strategic bombers and cruise missiles with which they are equipped plus the sea-launched cruise missiles are not included in this categorical statement.

When comparing the arguments of the U.S. Administration with Washington's actual policy it is impossible not to arrive at the conclusion that the formula proposed by the White House of "genuine mutual restraint in the absence of SALT" (this is how K. Adelman elegantly put it) is hypocritical and vacuous. So what is the real content of the White House policy? The U.S. newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE describes the administration's intentions in the following manner: The concept of acceptable arms control pursued by the Reagan administration aims at achieving an agreement that demands the Russian disarm but would in no way hamper the expansion of the U.S. arsenal and especially the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of such technical innovations as new space means, cruise missiles, first-strike ballistic missiles, and so forth." And further: "The unilateral arms control the administration is seeking, of course, a stupid aim." The Soviet government... "is not likely to wait obediently and allow the United States to restore at least some measure of the superiority it commanded 30 years ago. Realists understand that arms control is a two-way street. However, a special breed of civilian 'cowboys' is prevalent in the Reagan administration according to whose calculations...it is possible to mobilize the U.S. lawmakers and taxpayers by means of raising a hue and cry about 'violations' and resorting to other standard methods of anti-Sovietism to support endless military spending." This is really so.

The policy of Washington "cowboys", those who -- as Paul Warnke put it -- "have won," alarms many Americans. Opposition to the President has intensified in Congress. R. Reagan's refusal to continue to observe SALT II will be assessed by history "as his most serious mistake," Senator A. Gore has said. Senator E. Kennedy described the President's decision as "the triumph of ideology over common sense." Senator J. Chafee declared that the abrogation of SALT II threatens "to put a definitive and to the arms control process" in which the USSR and the United States are involved. "one would like the adminstration to reconsider," Senator R. Stafford remarked. Member of the House (N. Diyes) and Senator J. Biden have introduced bills that ban the appropriation and expenditure of means for the deployment and utilization of strategic arms that exceed the framework of the Soviet-American agreements.

There is dissatisfaction among the U.S. allies. At the NATO Council session in Halifax (Canada), Washington's decision gave rise to all but the stormiest debates in NATO's history. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz did all he could, but he was unable to change his colleagues' mind. "This is a profoundly disturbing event and we were hoping it would not happen," J. Clark, Canada's external affairs secretary said. On the other hand, H.D. Genscher, the FRG foreign minister concluded optimistically that the existence of various points of view was a sign of "the alliance's internal strength, rather than its weakness."

This is reassuring, of course. If the ability of the United States to act against the wishes of its allies is to be regarded as NATO's strength, then without any doubt the Atlantic alliance is strengthening with every passing year.

Summing up the resulting situation, WASHINGTON POST observer D. Broder writes: "It is difficult to see anything positive resulting from President Reagan's announcement that the United States will no longer consider itself bound by the limitations imposed by SALT II ... this decision will open the floodgates of the arms race at a time when Congress and the U.S. public are beginning to show signs of tiredness with its pace. As for the relations with the U.S. allies, it represents a real loss. And, most likely, it will also mean a political loss for the Republicans in their own country." The fact that a substantial section of the Republicans in Congress is by no means applauding the President means an intensification of the political differentiation within the Republican Party.

So who is rejoicing? The U.S. extremists, the opponents of arms limitation, those who are dreaming of a world transformed in the image of "great America." A few years ago, suspecting their leader of making concessions to the liberals, these people were clamoring: "Let Reagan be Reagan!" This is why they are rejoicing: "Now at last, Reagan is being Reagan, and U.S. policy has gained immeasurably." Another paradox of our paradoxical times is that probably nobody can do greater damage to the United States than the "patriots" who are insistently calling for a buildup of U.S. strength. This is because to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction, because by increasing the threat to others, the Americans are weakening rather than strengthening U.S. security. "As soon as the United States exceeds the set arms limits or in any other way violates the other main provisions of the aforementioned agreements that have been observed by the sides up to now, the Soviet Union will consider itself no longer by the corresponding obligations under the 1972 Interim Agreement and the SALT II Agreement and will adopt the necessary practical measures to prevent the military-strategic parity from being underminded," the Soviet Government statement says.

We do not want to embark on this path, we would like to hope that in the final analysis the "lunatics" will not triumph over the common sense which is characteristic of the Americans.

U.S. CONGRESS SEEKS COMPLIANCE WITH SALT AGREEMENTS

LD122253 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 13 TASS -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress has urged the Reagan administration to keep to the limits set by the strategic arms limitation agreements. By 29 votes against eleven the committee has voted for a resolution tabled by a large group of congressmen. The resolution says that the strategic arms limitation agreements meet the vital interests of the United States national security. The President must keep to the limits set by SALT agreements, as long as the Soviet Union acts the same, the resolution says.

ZORIN REPROVES U.S. PLANS TO ABANDON SALT II

LD122303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1441 GMT 12 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpt] U.S. President Reagan's announcement that Washington will no longer adhere to the provisions of SALT II remains an important subject attracting the attention of the world's press.

Many press commentators, both in Western Europe and -- which is especially significant -- in the United States, are saying that the Reagan government has made its biggest mistake. Indeed, the stormy reactions, both internationally and in the United States itself, show that by acting as it has, the Washington leadership has put itself in a very difficult political position. This reaction certainly seems to have taken both the President and his advisors completely by surprise; and clear signs of dismay are now evident in the U.S. capital. The arguments of the Washington leaders claiming that the Soviet Union is not observing the treaty have collapsed. Not only many organs of the press and authoritative political figures, but also the influential National Security Council, have recently published documentary data proving that the Soviet Union is fully observing all the provisions of SALT II.

In the U.S. capital, too, the President's statement has created a situation without precedent in the period in office of the Reagan government: Never before, in these years, has there been as serious a conflict betwwen the President and the Congress. In both houses of the supreme legislative body of the United States, resolutions have already been presented with the aim of forcing the President to change his position and continue to observe SALT II. The press reports that in the Congress, a bloc is being formed comprising members not only of the opposition Democratic Party, but also of the ruling Republican Party, to make the White House change its mind. The parliamentarians emphasize that if the President sticks to his guns, he will be refused allocations for the development of new weapons in violation of SALT II. One way and another, it is quite obvious that Washington has recently come to be dominated by extreme right-wing politicans, and they are the ones who have pushed the President into taking this highly dangerous step. The reactions to it, both in the United States and in other countries, show that a growing number of politicians in the West realize how dangerous this course is.

At a White House press conference today, President Reagan again declared, despite mounting protests in the United States and throughout the world, that his government intends to violate the provisions of SALT II. Demonstrating an obvious lack of coordination in the actions of leaders of the administration, and contrary to assertions that the United States is taking this step in retaliation for something that the Soviet Union has done, the U.S. President frankly admitted that he has always been against this treaty.

At the same press conference, Reagan announced the decision to begin building a new space shuttle to replace Challenger, which on 28 January, became the grave of seven U.S. astronauts. He justified his decision by the fact that many payloads destined to be put into orbit have piled up in the United States. The President kept silent about the circumstance that most of these payloads belong to the Pentagon.

CHERVOV ON WARSAW PACT ARMS PROPOSALS IMPLICATIONS

LD122228 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1955 GMT 12 Jun 86

["Exclusive Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, departmental head at the USSR General Staff, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- from the "Panorama" program]

[Text] [Announcer] We can truly say that the eyes of the world were on Budapest, not least to see what sort of political and military decisions were made by the leaders of our alliance system in the present responsible historical moment, when President Reagan is about to tear up the SALT II agreement, which, although it has never been ratified, has nonetheless been observed for the past 7 years, and when the United States is making a serious beginning on the implementation of the star wars program, also known as the Strategic Defense Initative.

The deputy head of the Soviet General Staff gave an exclusive interview to "Panorama" at the end of the session. In this interview he discusses the position adopted by the Warsaw Pact summit on these issues and other, very interesting, military issues. Our first question concerned the military aspects of the decisions of the Budapest summit.

[Begin recording] [Chervov in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] The most significant military aspect of the Budapest session is the new initiative by the countries of the Warsaw Pact aimed at a significant reduction in European military forces and conventional armaments, which would extend to the entire European Continent from the Urals to the Atlantic. The reduction would apply to every component of the land forces and tactical air forces. We are putting forward reliable means of verification in these proposals, particularly regarding verification of the significant reduction in the armed forces and of the military activities of the forces that remain after the reduction.

Naturally, this initiative, if it is accepted by the European countries, if it is accepted by the NATO countries, will represent a significant step from the point of view of the security of Europe.

[Correspondent] Of course, the Pentagon could object that if the Soviet forces were to be withdrawn to beyond the Urals, they could be brought back rapidly at any time.

[Chervov] Of course, there can be such absurd objections, but then we can also come up with objections like this against the American side. The Americans have the same possibility of moving forces from overseas to the European Continent, as well as moving military technology and armaments.

[Correspondent] Comrade Colonel General, what sort of military consequences might follow if the United States finally abandons SALT II?

[Chervov] The main consequence would unquestionably be the beginning of an unrestricted arms race in every direction, particularly toward the development -- and what is more -- the uncontrollable development of strategic strike weapons. After all, even though the U.S. Administration is denigrating the SALT II, saying that it is outdated, that it is no use anymore, SALT II has stipulations that places a restraint on military programs, American and Soviet alike. For example the treaty states that on an aircraft there can be 20 maneuverable cruise missiles and no more, that on another aircraft, the B-52, for example, there can be 28 cruise missiles and no more. There are also stipulations according to which the two sides cannot build new types of ICBM's cannot exchange their light missiles for heavy ones, and so on. There are a lot of restrictions of this sort. If the American side tears up SALT II, all these restrictions will cease to exist. In other words, both sides will develop their armaments as they see necessary, and consequently there will begin a very dangerous race, the race of the most powerful strategic weapons.

The second consequence of the fact that the U.S. Administration has made such an irresponsible decision is that in practice the entire system of agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons will vanish. In other words, everything that has been created by four previous U.S. Administrations and the Soviet Union. With this decision they are in practice casting this entire system of agreements on the garbage heap and the development of strategic armaments will begin, as the U.S. Government has announced, in accordance with their own judgement.

[Correspondent] The White House, of course, claims that you violated the stipulations of SALT II even before they did.

[Chervov] That is disinformation. What is more, it is malicious disinformation. The Soviet Union takes a very responsible position regarding all its agreements, all the obligations it undertakes, and meets them conscientiously and fully. The American side has, in practice, two complaints against us -- or rather, it accuses us of two violations of the agreement. These are the encoding of telecommunications data and the creation of a second, new type of missile. In fact, the American side is perfectly aware that this is not so. There is no violation of any treaty here.

Their accusations are completely groundless. What SALT II says is that the two sides, when testing their missiles, can encode the telecommunication data, with the exception of those which are needed for verifying observance of the treaty. Thus the treaty does not forbid encoding, rather, it permits it, but within limits.

What is it that must not be encoded? The starting mass, the length of the missile, the type of propellant used and the diameter of the missile? These things we do not encode. This is something that the Americans can see very well and there is no need for them to make any sort of complaints against the Soviet side. We have said to the Americans: If you object to the fact that we have encoded something, let us come to an agreement. Tell us what it is that, in your view, we have encoded. Name it and then let us come to an agreement about what can be and what must not be encoded. We will reply to your questions. The American side does not name those parameters. If it does not name them, it is like saying: Go there, but I do not know where.

[Correspondent] If the United States were to make a serious start on what they call the Strategic Defense Initiative, what we call star wars, what Soviet countermeasures can we expect?

[Chervov] Realization of the SDI program would sweep the entire world into very dangerous regions. At the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, all the leaders of the socialist countries unanimously and firmly condemned these star wars plans as an adventurist policy that would be a threat to the world as a whole. The socialist countries possess the economic and intellectual resources to bring in countermeasures. It is not at all necessary for us to create a similar space shield in order to defend the socialist countries. There is no need. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stressed on several occasions that we have possibilities of thwarting such things, even by choosing other paths. We can break this space shield. This space shield is vulnerable. The tragedy of the Challenger showed that the whole SDI system has a number of vulnerable elements. Thus, countermeasures are possible through the development of strategic-strike weapons. In this case, making reductions in strategic-strike weapons would become impossible; on the contrary, they would have to be developed and perfected. In which direction is development progressing? Well, if they build a space shield, the strategic-strike weapons can be low-flying, maneuverable, or floating.

[Correspondent] What was that expression you used?

[Chervov] Low-flying, with a low trajectory, so that the space shield will not be able to destroy them. So, this is the way. Finally, there is stealth technology and a host of other solutions which, of course, we now have to review. Soviet scientists have received their task and are carrying them out with the help of the socialist countries. Unquestionably, the countermeasures will be reliable, so that the efforts of the U.S. side to attain military superiority through space, so that it will become the leading power in the world and able to enforce its will on the world, is an illusion.

[Correspondent] According to many American critics of SDI, the negative feature of SDI is precisely that it is an umbrella with a lot of holes in it.

[Chervov] This is precisely so. It is very vulnerable as well. The guidance system is vulnerable from the aspect of the computers; consequently the countermeasures will move along precisely those paths where the vulnerable points of this space shield are.

[Correspondent] On Monday, Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking at the Csepel factory, spoke in great detail about the political (?lessons) of Chernobyl. What influence is Chernobyl exerting on purely military topics?

[Chervov] Nuclear weapons must be eliminated. Because, what is Chernobyl? A miserable little nothing, smaller than the smallest atomic bomb and, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said at the Csepel factory, there are now tens of thousands of them and these are genuine nuclear weapons. Using them would be, in one word, apocalypse.

The events in Chernobyl demonstrated the complete absurdity of the concept and doctrines of a limited nuclear war, their adventurist character. It is adventurist to think it is possible to carry out strikes with surgical precision against selected targets. A single nuclear strike is sufficient for a catastropehe to come about. What happened in Chernobyl range the alarm bells for the whole world; nuclear tests must be banned. [End recording]

MOSCOW TV NOTES FOUNDATIONS BEHIND SDI PROGRAM

LD122317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 12 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] Many political observers, including Americans, think that one of the riddles of the present-day Washington is the stubborn adherence of the administration to the Strategic Defense Initiative proclaimed by Reagan. This is more frequently called the star wars program. The fact is that in view of most specialists this program is to a considerable degree unrealistic at the present stage of the development of science and technology. Many scientific and technological problems connected with the idea of creating an antimissile umbrella have still not been solved, and it is not known when they will be solved. What is more, as is being testified by leading scientists, including American ones, even if in the coming decades the necessary discoveries are made, the creation of a 100 percent reliable system for the interception of missiles is impossible in practice. In that event the whole idea loses its sense, since without a 100 percent guarantee of the interception of nuclear-warhead missiles one cannot regard the whole system as effective, and the creation of such a system will require hundreds and hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars.

In such conditions the striving by the present-day Washington leaders to insist, contrary to common sense, on implementation of the SDI program looks like inexplicable and unfounded political stubborness. However, there is in reality an explanation for this stance by the Reagan government, and it must be thought that some of those who are currently, with assumed perplexity, shrugging their shoulders when there is talk of Washington's intention to spend vast amounts on an undertaking whose success is at least doubtful, are well aware of the real reason behind it.

The answer to the riddle is that the U.S. military-industrial corporations foresee the emergence of grave difficulties for themselves in the near future and are seeking a way to avoid them.

According to the predictions of U.S. specialists, orders for the types of weapons now being produced could begin to considerably decrease during the coming 4 years.

It is in these conditions that the U.S. military-industrial concerns required something completely new that could ensure their prosperity in the coming decade. It is for this reason that the SDI program was required -- a program which, at present estimates, will demand the expenditure of a minimum of $1 trillion.

Thus, you can see that everything is not quite as inexplicable as it might appear at first glance. The present Washington administration is guided first and foremost by the interests of the military corporations, and everything else for the administration, including the problems of the security and the economic well-being of its own people, is subordinate to this goal.

ARTICLE MARKS RESUMPTION OF CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

PM121139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Levonov commentary "Time for Action"]

[Text] The latest session of the Conference on Disarmament opens in Geneva on 10 June. It is opening in troubled times. The new round initiated by Washington and its NATO allies in the unprecedented arms race and the U.S. steps aimed at extending the arms race to space demand a mobilization of efforts to avert a nuclear catastrophe. Bilateral and multilateral talks on arms limitation and disarmament must be shifted into a higher gear. This fully applies to the Conference on Disarmament -- the body for multilateral talks in which all nuclear powers and states of leading importance in the military sphere are taking part.

The way to peace without weapons has been indicated in the Soviet proposals for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction means by the beginning of the 21st century, set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement and confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress. They were at the focus of discussion during the conference's last session. The program for phased nuclear disarmament attracted special attention and met with the approval of a substantial majority of the states represented at this forum. Participants now face the task of discussing specific measures to promote the implementation of the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century.

The proposals on questions of nuclear disarmament introduced at the conference by some other states -- India, Argentina, and China -- are an additional indication of the topicality of the Soviet initiative.

One of the most important tasks of the session is to achieve tangible progress in the question of banning nuclear weapon tests. The Soviet Union favors the immediate opening of talks on a total ban on these tests. It is prepared to accept any form of talks, including talks within the framework of the conference, and any option for an accord, just to ensure that a corresponding agreement is achieved.

The USSR and the socialist community proceed from the premise that a ban on nuclear tests is one of the most important and pressing tasks. The stance of the socialist countries has the backing of the nonaligned and neutral states. Many Western countries also favor a ban on nuclear explosions. The accident at the Chernobyl AES has added a new tenor to the whole range of questions pertaining to nuclear disarmament, including the ban on nuclear explosions. Incidentally, this problem has probably been studied and elaborated in greater detail than any other disarmament issue. All that is needed is the political will to take this step that is not complicated in technical terms.

This will, however, is lacking in some people.

The United States is continuing its nuclear weapon tests despite the demands of the overwhelming majority of states and the international public. This cannot but call in question the sincerity of Washington's utterances about its devotion to the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons.

As for the Soviet Union, it has demonstrated in practice its willingness to take practical steps toward ending nuclear weapon tests without delay. Our country has extended the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, introduced 6 August 1985, on more than one occasion, issuing urgent appeals to the United States to make the moratorium a reciprocal one. Recently the general secretary of the CPSU Cenetral Committee reaffirmed his proposal to meet with U.S. President Reagan without delay in order to reach an agreement on banning nuclear tests. The decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests through 6 August was not an easy one to make for the Soviet Union, for after all, the American side has already carried out 12 tests during this time. This decision shows the depth of our conviction that it is essential to achieve a ban on nuclear tests as soon as possible.

The nonaligned and neutral countries, welcoming the Soviet moratorium, called on the United States to follow the USSR's example. Just like the socialist states, they favor immediate talks at the Conference on Disarmament with a view to ending nuclear explosions. It is proposed to establish a special subsidiary body at the conference for this purpose that would be entrusted with the task of drafting a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests. A Soviet draft treaty was submitted at the conference in 1982, and there are also other states' proposals on this subject. The time for action has come.

The 27th CPSU Congress has reaffirmed the immutability of the USSR's principled stance on the question of the nonmilitarization of space. The Soviet Union resolutely favors renouncing the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of space arms. It most categorically opposes the extension of the arms race to space because it is aware of the dangerous consequences this would entail.

The USSR has introduced at the Conference on Disarmament a proposal for the elaboration and conclusion of an international agreement guaranteeing the immunity of artifical earth satellites, banning the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of antisatellite systems, and making provision for the elimination of existing system of this kind. The special committee for the prevention of an arms race in space that has been established within the framework of the conference is about to begin discussing this proposal.

The USSR's major new initiatives also provide a good basis for the quick conclusion of the elaboration of the convention banning chemical weapons. The Soviet proposal takes into account the position of many other states, including the United States, and -- as was noted at the conference, makes it possible to overcome situations that formerly presented an impasse. The fact that the United States and NATO have given the go-ahead to the production of binary chemical weapons and their subsequent siting in Western Europe is causing serious concern in the world community.

The question of banning radiological weapons is also becoming very acute. There is no justification for the fact that the provisions of a corresponding treaty, the draft of which was submitted to the Conference on Disarmament back in 1979, have still not been agreed. There is also the topical question of ensuring the safe development of nuclear power engineering that is also on the conference agenda. The proposals put forward in this respect by M.S. Gorbachev in his 14 May television speech are intended to give addtional impetus to the conference proceedings.

The International Year of Peace makes it incumbent on states to take the most vigorous action to achieve a radical breakthrough in international affairs. The current session of the Conference on Disarmament can and must play an important role in this.

UK LABOUR PARTY OFFICIAL CITED ON ARMS CURBS

PM111400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Denzil Davies, Labour Party defense spokesman, by own correspondent A. Maslennikov under the "Our Interview" rubric: "No Time to Lose"]

[Text] President Reagan's intention to refuse to observe Salt II provisions is bound to arouse anger and disquiet among everyone interested in curbing the arms race, Labour shadow defense spokesman D. Davies stated in an interview given to PRAVDA's London correspondent A. Maslennikov. It shows that the White House boss has completely capitulated to pressure from his own administration's right wing, which has always opposed agreements on arms control.

The move, D. Davies warned, will inevitably have the most adverse effect on the international situation and the whole structure of East-West relations. It will have a particularly pernicious effect on the situation in Europe, where many people correctly regard the U.S. President's decision as a desire to gain superiority in the nuclear arms sphere.

Nor can we disregard, my interlocutor continued, the fact that Washington's decision was made, as has happened repeatedly in the past, without consultations with the other NATO members. This is a virtual repeat of the situation that arose at the time of Reagan's decision on the "star wars" program, when a most important step, one altering the whole strategic concept of the Western alliance, was made unilaterally by Washington and the allies were only informed about it after the fact. The decision on U.S. production of a new generation of chemical weapons was made in a similar situation. In all these cases we can observe the same thing: The U.S. Administration's desire to use its NATO allies as pawns in its global game and the NATO bloc itself as a kind of auxiliary instrument of American foreign policy.

All this is bound to cause us the deepest concern. Demands for the pursuit of a more independent policy are growing in Western Europe. We are convinced that the countries of Western Europe could contribute to a relaxation of international tension. We have our own views and interest in world politics, which are different from those of the United States. Those interests are incompatible with concepts like "limited" nulcear wars, which are so named because they would like to conduct them only in Europe, and certainly not on U.S. territory itself. The West Europeans' interests demand an end to the militarist rhetoric that we constantly hear from the Reagan administration.

In short, Western Europe does not share the attitude to the Soviet Union characteristic of the present Washington administration. Our history, traditions, and our geography are different. We live on the same continent as the Soviet Union and not thousands of miles away like the United States.

Unfortunately, D. Davies continued, because of the character of the political parties that have come to power in a number of West European countries in recent years this difference of approach has not been as clearly marked as it should have been. Some of those parties, including the British Conservatives, follow Washington all too obediently since their leaders share to a great extent the cold war ideological concepts characteristic of the Reagan administration.

We proceed from the premise that this situation cannot go on forever. I personally am convinced that if the West European NATO members were not so cowed by Washington it would now be possible to achieve considerably greater progress in carrying out the Helsinki process, in the area of formulating a treaty banning chemical weapons, and in the sphere of "Eurostrategic" missiles. There is an opportunity to achieve progress at the talks on the reduction of armed forces in Europe, where in my view the Soviet Union's recent proposals provide a good basis for reaching agreement. However, priority must be given to the question of nuclear weapons, whose stockpiling presents the main threat.

We in the Labour Party, D. Davies continued, see no real reasons now preventing the conclusion of a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. Obstacles are being placed in the way of such an agreement by the Reagan administration, which wants to continue tests with the aim of creating new types of nuclear weapons, including those connected with the "star wars" program. A negative role is also being played in this affair by the Thatcher government, which has an interest in holding tests connected with the development of warheads for the new Trident missiles. The numerous arguments now put forward against a nuclear test ban are bogus.

It is the paradox of our time, D. Davies said at the end of our conversation, that a situation has arisen in the world where the threat of an all-consuming nuclear conflagration has never been as real and at the same time mankind has never been as close to averting it once and for all. The accident at the Chernobyl AES, and I would like to express our deepest sympathy for the victims and express admiration for the heroism of those who combated the aftereffects, confirmed once again that prevention is the only protection against nuclear war.

We in the Labour Party are convinced that there is no time to lose. The governments of the West European countries, including Britain, must take part in the discussion of those questions. That discussion does not promise to be easy. Differences and difficulties are inevitable. But there is no other way.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS GROUP MEETS

LD121121 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 12 TASS -- The medium-range nulcear weapons group has had a meeting here today at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

WARSAW PACT POLITICAL MEETING DOCUMENTS REPORTED

Communique

PM121209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Communique of the Conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee -- PRAVDA headline; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance held a meeting in Budapest on 10-11 June.

The meeting was attended by:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, head of the delegation; Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria; Petr Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and foreign minister of Bulgaria; Milko Balev, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of people's defense of Bulgaria; Dimitr Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

From the Hungarian People's Republic -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, head of the delegation; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Poliburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and foreign minister of Hungary, Ferenc Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and defense minister of Hungary;

From the German Democratic Republic -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, head of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister of the GDR; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Council of the GDR; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Council of the GDR; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and foreign minister of the GDR;

From the Polish People's Republic -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the State Council of Poland, head of the delegation; Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and foreign minister of Poland; Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and national defense minister of Poland;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the delegation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Romania; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Politicial Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and national defense minister of Romania; Ilie Vaduva, member of the RCP Central Committee and foreign minister of Romania; Nicolae Veres, Romania's ambassador to Hungary;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the delegation; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; S.L. Sokolov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR; V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, head of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, chairman of the Government of the CSSR; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR; Milan Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, minister of national defense of the CSSR.

The work of the meeting was also attended by V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and marshal of the Soviet Union, and Miklos Barity, secretary general of the Political Consultative Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Views were exchanged on the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole; topical tasks of the struggle for disarmament and for restructuring international relations, for strengthening European and universal security, and for the development of cooperation between states were discussed.

I.

The participants in the meeting expressed serious concern over the tense situation in the world caused by the intensification of the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, in connection with the actions of the United States and NATO which refuse to embark on the road of curbing the arms race, preventing it from spreading to space, and ending nuclear tests. They are avoiding giving a constructive reply to such a major initiative as the program proposed by the USSR for totally eliminating weapons of mass annihilation by the end of the 20th century. The deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles is continuing; manifestations of the imperialist policy of force, rude interference in the internal affairs of other states are multiplying. The hopes of the peoples for real steps toward disarmament and a return to detente, generated by the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and the principled accords reached at it, are yet to be fulfilled.

The world has entered a phase of its development when dodging the solution of the principal questions of our time means to risk the destiny of the entire civilization. In the present conditions, not a single state or group of states can base its own security and well-being on the use of military force to dictate its will to other countries and peoples. Such a policy, whether called "neoglobalism" or something else, has no future. It is baleful to mankind.

It is the principal task of our time to defend peace, stop the arms race, and move on to concrete measures of disarmament, first of all in the nuclear field. It is possible to accomplish this task, to overcome the mounting danger of war, and to bring international relations back into the channel of detente. Mankind can and must block the road to nuclear catastrophe.

The participants in the meeting are firmly convinced that the reliable security of all countries and peoples, peaceful conditions for their development and progress can be ensured only by political means, by the concerted efforts of all countries. This position accords with the realities of the nuclear age and is evidence of a high sense of responibility for the destiny of their peoples and the whole of mankind.

In the present situation there is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states. Today it is more imperative than ever before to strictly observe the principles of respect of national independence and sovereignty, nonuse of force or the threat of force, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, and other generally recognized standards of international relations.

Reaffirming the topicality of the goals and tasks set out in the statement, dated 23 October 1985, of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization consider it their duty to press persistently and consistently for the elimination of the nuclear threat, for a turn for the better in European and world affairs, and for the development of fruitful cooperation between countries. The allied socialist states strive to create an all-embracing international security system covering both military and political, and economic and humanitarian fields. The fraternal countries' foreign policy line, expressed in the decisions of the congresses of their leading parties, is aimed at building a world which would be safe for everyone -- a world without weapons and without wars.

The participants in the meeting resolutely come out in favor of carrying on and deepening the political dialogue between countries with different social systems and giving it a highly concrete and productive character. This also applies to a continuation of the summit contacts started in Geneva between the USSR and the United States and to talks, both multilateral and bilateral, between European countries.

The countries represented at the meeting express readiness for the broadest cooperation with other countries with a view to ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, to achieving disarmament, and call for pooling efforts first of all in the following directions:

THE CESSATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS. This would become a big and easily practicable step toward nuclear disarmament and would become an obstacle to the improvement of nuclear weapons and to the development of new types of nuclear weapons.

A mutual moratorium by the USSR and the United States on nuclear explosions, and the start of talks without delay on a total ban on nuclear tests with the strictest verification are the way to a solution of this problem. The participants in the meeting welcome the new extension of the unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union and are calling on the United States to join it. At the same time they urge other countries possessing nuclear weapons to discontinue nuclear tests and to act toward reaching agreement as soon as possible on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests.

TOTAL LIQUIDATION ON A MUTUAL BASIS OF THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES IN THE EUROPEAN ZONE on the understanding that Britain and France will not build up their respective nuclear armaments and the United States will not hand over its missiles -- strategic and medium-range -- to other countries. In the event of a total liquidation of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet enhanced range operational-tactial missiles will also be removed from the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

--ATTAINMENT OF CONCRETE ACCORDS AT THE SOVIET-AMERICAN TALKS ON NUCLEAR AND SPACE ARMS that would take into account the interests of both sides and all other states. The Warsaw Treaty member-countries confirm their adherence to the treaties and accords in the field of arms limitation and disarmament and persistently urge the United States to strictly observe the agreements on the limitation of strategic arms.

The program of "star wars," of creating space-strike arms, the drawing into it of other countries and also the development in a number of West European countries of projects like the "European Defense Initiative" are of a dangerous nature. Space should be used for peaceful purposes, for the good of the whole mankind.

--ELIMINATION DURING THIS VERY CENTURY OF SUCH WEAPONS OF MASS ANNIHILATION AS CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ALSO OF THE INDUSTRIAL BASE FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE. It is a pressing necessity to multiply efforts to ensure a successful completion at the Geneva conference of the talks on the conclusion of an appropriate international convention and to refrain from any actions that would obstruct the total prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons. The participants in the meeting firmly come out against a further buildup of arsenals of these weapons of mass annihilation and their deployment on the territory of other states and call on the NATO countries to give up the implementation of the plans to produce and deploy in Europe the binary, a particularly dangerous variety of chemical weapon.

--SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS ON THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS. The Warsaw Treaty member-states propose starting such a reduction in Europe where the concentration of troops and armaments has reached a particularly dangerous scale. The meeting adopted an address to the NATO member-countries, and to all European countries with a programme on this matter.

-- EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION IN ALL FIELDS AND AT ALL STAGES OF ARMS REDUCTION AND DISARMAMENT with the use of both national technical means and of international procedures, up to and including on-site inspections. The states represented at the meeting are prepared to reach agrement also on any addtional verification measures.

The participating countries confirm their stand in favor of a continuation of efforts on the international scale with the aim of liquidating foreign military bases and withdrawing troops from foreign territories.

Practical steps to reduce armaments and achieve disarmament will make available huge material, financial, and manpower resources for peaceful, creative purposes, including for liquidating economic backwardness in many parts of the world. The participants in the meeting attach much importance to the holding of the international conference on disarmament and development in accordance with the decision of the United Nations.

The disquieting international situation urgently dictates: The existing mechanism of bilateral and multilateral talks on limiting and reducing arms and achieving disarmament should function effectively, and should not be used as a screen to justify the arms race.

IV.

The member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization consider it one of the central tasks of their foreign policy to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe. They come out in favor of lowering the military confrontation on the continent, in favor of reducing the military potentials existing here, and in favor of continuous headway toward complete deliverance of the territory of Europe from nuclear and chemical weapons. The strengthening of stability and the building of confidence would be promoted by the establishment of zones free from those types of weapons of mass destruction in the Balkans, in central Europe, in the north, and in other regions of the continent. This is the goal of the proposals which were put forward recently by the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia as well as by Bulgaria and Romania and which are supported by the countries participating in the meeting.

The goals of detente on the continent would be served by reaching mutually acceptable agreements at the Vienna talks on a reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

A productive conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference would contribute to building confidence and security in Europe and to creating more favorable conditions for moving on to the considerations of disarmament matters on a European scale.

As long as military groups opposing each other exist in Europe, the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries to conclude a treaty with NATO countries on mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace retains all its topicality. Such a treaty would be open to other countries. In the interests of reducing the acuteness of the current situation, the participants in the meeting come out in favor of continuing and developing the dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO member-countries, including the establishment of direct contacts between the two organizations, with a view to reaching appropriate accords.

In the current international situation, the countries represented at the meeting consider it important that steps be taken with a view to improving the situation in the Mediterranean, to making the region a zone of steady peace, security, good neighborliness, and cooperation. A simultaneous withdrawal of the Navies of the USSR and the United States from the Mediterranean could play a great role in this connection.

Socialist countries attach much importance to the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and are ready to make their contribution to further balanced development of the all-European process in all fields of cooperation defined by the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The establishment of official relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) and individual CEMA member-countries and the European Economic Community would open up fresh opportunities for mutually beneficial cooperation.

Calls for a revision of the borders between European countries and for a change of their sociopolitical systems contradict the building of trust, the strengthening of mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations in Europe. The post-war borders on the continent are inviolable. Respect for the existing territorial-political realities is an indispensible condition for lasting peace in Europe and for normal relations between European countries. The activities of revanchist forces and, first of all, those in the Federal Republic of Germany, and encouragement of revanchism anywhere run counter to the interests of detente, security, and cooperation in Europe, to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Europe is in need of a revival of detente and headway toward its more steady phase. Only along such lines is it possible to ensure reliable security for all European peoples, to overcome the split of the continent and to create a Europe of peace, friendly cooperation, and good-neighborliness. This is a real goal and it can be attained through active joint efforts.

V.

The leaders of Bulgarian, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia exchanged views on the seats of tension and conflict situations existing in the world, and reaffirmed the determination of their countries to promote their just settlement through talks. They condemned imperialist forces' interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, slanderous propaganda campaigns directed against socialist and other countries, methods of diktat, and acts of aggression in various parts of the world.

The participants in the meeting reaffirmed their countries' principled stand, set out in their statement issued in Sofia, on conflicts and seats of tension in the Near and Middle East, in Southeast Asia, Central America, in the south of Africa, and in other parts of the world. They declared for the strengthening of peace and security and for the development of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in Asia, in the Pacific Ocean area, Africa, and Latin America.

The participants in the meeting stated their solidarity with the peoples who struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression, for independence, social and economic progress, for the right to free independent development without interference from the outside.

They pointed out the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement as a big factor of international relations, and expressed hope that the Nonaligned Movement's summit meeting, which is to be held in Harare in 1986, would make it contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

As the principled opponents of any terrorism and first of all, state-backed terrorism, one which threatens to disrupt international relations, the countries represented at the meeting are prepared to constructively cooperate with all countries in order to eradicate this dangerous phenomenon from the life of the international community.

The task of normalizing international economic relations becomes increasingly important and urgent.

The economic plight of the developing countries and the neocolonialist exploitation of them are fraught with serious consequences to peace and to the entire system of international relations. This is one of the deep-seated causes of international tension and conflicts in various parts of the world. Comprehensive problems of the world economy cannot be tackled in an isolated manner by this or that group of countries. The leaders of the countries represented at the meeting come out in favor of restructuring the entire system of international economic relations on a democratic basis, the establishment of a new international economic order, which would ensure equal economic security for all countries, in favor of eliminating the underdevelopment of countries, and in favor of the global and just settlement of the problem of external indebtedness. They firmly call for removing from international practice all forms of discrimination, the policy of boycotts and sanctions, high interest rates, and the setting up of artifical barriers in the field of scientific-technical and technological exchanges.

The participants in the meeting are for the development of cooperation between all countries in the cause of forming an international regime of safe development of nuclear power engineering, including the creation of a mechanism of prompt warning and supply of information. They declare for enhancing the role of IAEA, the United Nations and of its specialized agencies in this field as well as for convening a special international conference to discuss the entire range of matters connected with this.

The countries represented at the meeting come out in favor of raising contributions by the United Nations and other international organizations to the cause of preserving peace, ending the arms race, and achieving disarmament, and to the solution of all global problems mankind is faced with. They do and will continue to do everything in order for 1986 -- the International Year of Peace -- to be marked by a real turn for the better, for a more secure world.

VI.

Special attention at the meeting was devoted to matters aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and their defensive alliance, and at developing cooperation in all fields. The importance of increasingly active cooperation in international affairs, in the elaboration and translation into life of a coordinated foreign policy course toward ensuring the security of their peoples, removing the threat of nuclear war, achieving disarmament, and strengthening universal peace was emphasized.

The invariable stand of the countries participating of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was emphasized at the same time.

The participants in the meeting declared for a further expansion of exchanges of experience in socialist construction for a wide mutual acquaintance with the affairs and problems of one another and intensive use of mass media for these purposes. The importance of raising the effectiveness of economic, scientific and technical contacts, cultural exchanges, widening contacts between worker collectives, the public, local and tourist contacts, and deepening cooperation in other spheres was pointed out. The countries represented at the meeting, reaffirmed their readiness to actively develop relations, cooperative action, and all-round cooperation with all other socialist countries in the interests of the struggle for peace, socialism, and against imperialism.

The meeting positively evaluated the work of the Foreign Ministers Committee and of the Defense Ministers Committee over the period since the previous meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, and determined their further tasks.

The Political Consultative Committee made a decision on a report by the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on the practical work done by the command.

Provision is made that the Hungarian People's Republic, as the meeting's host country, will ensure the distribution of the address and of this communique adopted by the committee.

The next meeting of the Political Consultative Committee (PCC) of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries to be held in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Herbert Krolikowski, representative of the GDR, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, was appointed PCC general secretary for the subsequent term.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely cooperation, and unity of views on all matters discussed.

Address to NATO, European States

PM121213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

["Warsaw Pact Appeal to the NATO States and all European Countries Concerning a Program for Armed Forces and Conventional Arms Reductions in Europe" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Being aware of their responsibility to their peoples and humanity for the destiny of peace in Europe and the whole world and guided by the striving to achieve a radical change for the better in the present complex international situation, the Warsaw Treaty member-states hold that decisive action, concrete measures aimed at ending the arms race, embarking on real disarmament, and removing the war menace are now needed more than ever.

They support the Soviet Union's program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction everywhere before the end of this century. They are convinced that an end to nuclear testing, implementation of nuclear disarmament, prevention of an arms race in space, the banning and elimination of chemical weapons, and other measures for disarmament would lead to the creation of a safer peace for European peoples, for peoples of the whole world.

The allied states declare for a comprehensive approach to the problem of disarmament, for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction to be backed by a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments. Along with ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, the problem of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments assumes particular acuteness for the present and future of the European Continent where now the biggest groups of armed forces equipped with the latest weapons oppose each other. And some systems of conventional armaments are approching weapons of mass destruction in their operational characteristics. The allied states declare themselves in favor of concrete measures in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments to be accompanied by corresponding lowering of the military expenditures of states.

Guided by these considerations, the Warsaw Treaty member-states put forward to all other European countries, the United States, and Canada these proposals which are a substantial additon to the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

At the same time they have an independent character and their implementation would lower considerably the level of war danger in Europe.

I.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states propose a substantial reduction of all components of the land forces and tactical strike aviation of the European states, as well as of corresponding forces and weapon systems of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe. Operational-tactical nuclear arms with a range of up to 1,000 km whould be reduced along with conventional armaments

The entire territory of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, would be the geographical zone for reductions.

It is suggested to implement the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe gradually, according to agreed-upon schedules, and while constantly observing a military balance at lowered levels without the damage to anyone's security. Along with the formations and units reduced, their organic armaments, including nuclear weapons systems, would also be reduced.

A one-time mutual reduction of the numerical strength of the forces of states of the opposing military-political alliances by 100-150,000 troops from each side within 1 or 2 years is propsed as an initial step. The reduction of tactical strike aviation would be of much importance in the framework of this step. Immediately after that, the Warsaw Treaty member-states are prepared to make considerable cutbacks, as a result of which, given the reciprocal readiness of countries of the North Atlantic alliance, the land forces and the tactical strike aviation of both alliances in Europe would be reduced early in the nineties by approximately 25 percent as compared to their present level. This reduction would comprise over half a milion people from each side. The armed forces of the opposing groups in Europe would thus be reduced by over a million.

The allied socialist countries declare that the process of reduction of armed forces and armaments of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries should continue. Substantial reducitons of the armed forces and armaments of both alliances would make it possible to involve other European states in that process.

The components of armed forces being reduced are proposed to be disbanded by equivalent integral military formations, units, and subunits along with their organic armaments and military equipment. Their personnel would be demobilized in accordance with the procedures established in each state.

The armaments and equipment subjected to reduction should be either destroyed or consigned to depots on national territory in accordance with agreed-upon procedures. Nuclear charges would be destroyed. Some types of military equipment on arrangement could be put to use for peaceful purposes.

The funds saved as a result of appropriate reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments must not be channeled into the creation of new types of armaments and other military purposes. They must be used for the needs of economic and social development.

All the states, parties to an agreement on armed forces and armaments reduction -- would assume the commitment to keep from increasing their forces and tactical strike aviation beyond the limits of the cutback area.

II.

It is proposed to work out a procedure for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments under which the process of reduction would lead to the lessening of the danger of a sudden attack and would promote the consolidation of military-strategic stability on the European Continent. For this purpose it is suggested to agree at the very start on a considerable reduction of the tactical strike aviation of both military-political alliances in Europe, and also on the lessening of the concentration of troops along the line of contact of these alliances.

Additional measures capable of enhancing the confidence of the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO countries, of all European states, that sudden offensive operations will not be launched against them would also be worked out and implemented for this purpose.

Arrangements are envisaged on restrictions on the holding of large military exercises (as regards their number and scope) and on the exchange of more detailed information about them, and about forces and weapon systems drawn into Europe from other areas for the period of exercises. Envisaged also are other measures that would promote the strengthening of mutual confidence.

Confidence-building and creation of more favorable conditions for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe would be promoted by the implementation of such measures as creation of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe, gradual reduction of the military activity of the two military alliances, and the establishment of cooperation between their participants on questions of arms limitation and disarmament.

III.

Armed forces and conventional armaments would be reduced under a reliable and effective control with the use of both national technical means and international procedures, including on-site inspections.

Along with measures of verification of the entire process of reduction, it is proposed to establish observation of the military activity of the forces that remain after cutbacks.

Adequate forms of verification of measures for mutual confidence-building, to be implemented in accordance with agreements, would also be used.

To implement control, the sides would exchange, at an agreed-upon moment, data on the total numerical strength of the land forces and tactical strike aviation in the cutback area and, separately, data on that part of them that is to be reduced, and that will remain after the cutbacks, the lists (rosters) of military units that are to be reduced (disbanded), citing their unit designation, numerical strength, deployment, and number of the main agreed-upon types of armaments subject to reduction. There would also be notifications about the beginning and completion of cutbacks.

An international consultative commission with the participation of representatives of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries, as well as neutral and nonaligned states concerned, and other European states, would be instituted for purposes of control.

On-site verification of the reduction of armed forces, destruction or storage of armaments could be implemented, when needed, with the involvement of representatives of the international consultative commission. Checkpoints staffed by representatives of the international consultative commission could be set up for such control at large railway junctions, at airfields, in ports.

IV.

The present proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe could become the subject of concrete discussion at the second stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

At the same time, proceeding from the urgent need to take measures for the lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe, the Warsaw Treaty member-states hold that the examination of these proposals could be started without delay. They also deem it possible to convene for the purpose of special forum consisting of European states, the United States and Canada.

They are also prepared to widen the scope of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe by drawing other European states into them and by changing the mandate of the talks accordingly.

Proclaiming the readiness to use all the possible channels and forums for mutual lowering of the level of military confrontation on a European scale, they at the same time confirm their interest in armaments and armed forces reduction in central Europe and declare again in favor of an effective conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

V.

The question of military doctrines is of no little importance for assessing the real intentions of the military-political groups and of separate states. It is necessary to remove mutual suspicion and distrust that have been accumulating for years, to analyze thoroughly each other's concern on that matter, too. In the interest of security in Europe and the whole world, the military concepts and doctrines of the military alliances must be based on defensive principles.

The Warsar Treaty member-states declare with all responsibility that never, under any circumstances, will they launch hostilities against any state, be it in Europe or in another area of the world, unless they become the target of aggression themselves. The proposals they advance stem from their consistent policy aimed at removing the threat of war, and at creating a stable and secure peace stem from the defensive character of their military doctrine which presupposes the maintenance of the balance of military forces at the lowest possible level, the reduction of military potentials to the limits necessary for defense.

The same peaceful intentions prompt the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states for a simultaneous disbandment of both military alliances.

The NATO member-countries also declare the defensive nature of their alliance. It folllows from this that there should be no obstacles to mutual considerable reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

In making this address the Warsaw Treaty member-countries do not set any preliminary conditions whatsoever for the commencement of a concrete discussion of the proposals contained in it. They are also prepared to study in a constructive spirit other proposals on this score that could be made by the NATO member-countries, the neutral and nonaligned, and other European states.

[Signed]

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Todor Zhivkov
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic

Janos Kadar
General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party

For the German Democratic Republic

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic

For the Polish People's Republic

Wojciech Jaruzelski
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae Ceausescu
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mikhail Gorbachev
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Gustav Husak
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Budapest, 11 June 1986

GORBACHEV GREETS MUSIC FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

PM121211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the participants and guests of the 8th International P.I. Tchaikovsky Competition.

I cordially greet the participants and guests of the International Petr Ilich Tchaikovsky Competition. For the 8th time Moscow is offering hospitality to young emissaries from many countries on all continents -- singers, pianists, violinists, cellists -- who have come to our capital to participate in creative competition in this popular international contest and to display their expertise and talent.

We are convinced that the music festival in Moscow will take place in an atmosphere of friendship, cooperation, virtuosity, and artistic endeavor and will bring many thousands of people unforgettable moments of contact with high art.

While in the Soviet capital you will feel the pulse of our country where millions of Soviet people are working enthusiastically on the fulfillment of their creative plans. Moscow is always open to people of goodwill and received its guests with great cordiality.

In our troubled age, when aggressive forces are seeking to push mankind to the brink of disaster, art has an ever bigger part to play, since it is capable of spiritually uniting people and furnishing them with lofty humanist ideals. May the expression, "When the muses speak, the guns remain silent" ring out today as an appeal for a struggle to save our planet and the whole of mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

I wish all the competitors, jury members, and guests a closer acquaintance with the sights of Moscow. May you have great success in creative competition and in all your life and activity.

I am confident that the P.I. Tchaikovsky Competition -- this great international festival of art -- will be another significant milestone on the path of mutual understanding and cooperation and will serve the cause of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

M. Gorbachev

DELEGATE MAKES PROPOSALS AT IAEA MEETING

LD121858 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 12 TASS -- Delegation from 35 member countries of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are discussing at their sessions the most important problems of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The board's members are interested in Mikhail Gorbachev's programme of establishing an international regime for a safe development of nuclear engineering.

B.A. Semenov, head of the Soviet delegation, set out in his speech concrete proposals for implementing the tasks facing the agency in this connection.

The Soviet proposals are finding broad support among members of the international agency. Concrete measures have been put forward for setting up a mechanism of prompt notification about releases of radioactivity due to accidents at N-plants and reciprocal assistance in eliminating and reducing the consequences of the accidents.

The delegates are discussing the convocation of a special authoritative conference, proposed by the Soviet Union, in September this year to consider the entire range of questions connected with the establishment of an international safeguards regime in the nuclear industry.

DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT ILO

LD12557 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 12 TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo writes: A press conference of the Soviet delegation taking part in the 72nd session of the ILO General Conference, today held a press conference at the Palace of Nations.

"In the present complex and troubled world that ILO faces the task of promoting the development of equal international cooperation in the social field", journalists were told by Leonid Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Labour and Social Questions. "We are compelled to note, however, that the ILO is not coping with this task. That is why we stand for a drastic change in the work of the ILO because it ignores today's realities of the world and because there is no equal cooperation of states with different socio-political systems in it".

The imperialist circles continue using the ILO for interference in the internal affairs of socialist and progressive developing countries.

"Thus", Kostin noted, "Big difficulties arose at the present session of the ILO General Conference from the very outset. They are due to the fact that the employers group blocks representatives of the directors of socialist enterprises from participating with a right to vote in the work of two important committees of the conference of their choice. Can an international organisation claiming universality, may I ask, count on the trust of all its members if it lacks elementary conditions for cooperation and if there is open discrimination for political motives? The answer is an obvious no. The reactionary forces are thus bent on undermining international cooperation in the social and labour field within the framework of the ILO. So exactly these forces are responsible for the further deepening of the crisis in the organisation".

Dwelling on problems of peace and disarmament Leonid Kostin stressed that the numerous Soviet peace initiatives are directed at outlawing nuclear arms, fully eliminating them and other weapons of mass annihilation and improving international relations.

DPRK TO HOST FORUM ON NONNUCLEAR KOREA

PM130947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For a Nonnuclear Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 June -- An international conference to advocate a nonnuclear peaceful Korean peninsula will be convened in the DPRK capital in September. This was stated in a report published by the conference preparatory committee.

PAPER HITS REJECTION OF DMZ PULLBACK OFFER

PM130731 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Sergey Kukhar: "'Verifiers' From the Pentagon"]

[Text] American Rear Admiral F. Horn, member of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, has basically one against turned down the DPRK proposal aimed at reducing tension in the region of the 38th Parallel. The U.S. representative "validated" his refusal to dismantle fortification structures and remove heavy weapons, particularly in the vicinity of Panmunjom, where the commission sessions are held, by citing the immediate necessity to take certain verification measures. This was reported by AFP.

It is not disputed that verification is a good thing. But, as practice shows, these "regular" excuses of "verification" are the most the United States is capable of, whether it is a question of stopping nuclear tests, or the problem of reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe, or whatever. Behind all this lies the clear reluctance of Washington "hawks" to waive their neoglobalist interests. And Washington's ambitions are well known.

For example, where the Korean peninsula is concerned the main question for the Pentagon today is that of maintaining and reinforcing its military presence south of the 38th Parallel. The propaganda screen of the need for the U.S. occupation corps to remain in South Korea is provided by the classic false prophesies of the inevitable "threat from the North." And as far as political intrigues are concerned, the thesis of the "two Koreas" is being inflated once again. And now, it has become known, the United States has again discussed this question with its Western allies during the recent meeting of the "Seven" in Tokyo.

In other words, the United States again and again sets itself in opposition to the overwhelming majority of the international community, not only refusing to consider people's legitimate interests but also being unwilling to think in a new way or reckon with present-day realities.

DUSHMAN ATROCITIES AGAINST CHILDREN NOTED

PM130917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Special Correspondent V. Okulov report: "They Were Killed in Ghazni"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Jun -- Afghan children -- they are probably the first to fall victim to the war that is being waged in their country. In the streets of Afghan cities and in the villages it is not unusual to meet small children and juveniles maimed by explosions, hobbling on crutches. They are those who have paid for in their childish curiosity, those who have stretched out their hand toward a booby trap that looked like a toy; those who returned with their parents to the liberated village and rushed into their house before it had been examined by the sappers.

The residents of Kabul will never forget the explosions set up by the bandits at the Ariana cinema during a children's session. A few days ago BAKHTAR, the Afghan news agency, reported a new dushman crime against the civilian population of the DRA. A delayed-action mine was exploded at a hotel in Ghazni city, the center of Ghazni province. Four people were killed, three injured. Children were among the dead.

The blood of Afghan children has been shed again.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-INDIAN AGREEMENT -- Moscow June 12 TASS -- A five-year agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India was signed here today by Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology, and Narasimha Shenoy, president of the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry. The agreement envisages joint works in various spheres of engineering, including joint research and development of new types of equipment and technolgoies, the exchange of information and delegations of specialists and other contacts. Industrial equipment, licences for the production of equipment and know-how will be purchased through the signing of appropriate agreements between Soviet foreign trade association and the Indian association or its members. The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry concluded last year an agreement on cooperation in intensifying bilateral business ties. [Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

SEMINAR ON COOPERATION WITH LAOS HELD IN MOSCOW

PM111545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Seminar Completed"]

[Text] A seminar devoted to questions of Soviet-Lao cooperation ended on 30 May in Moscow. Questions connected with the Soviet people's fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the preparation of the Lao working people for the Fourth Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress, and the futher development of cooperation between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic were discussed. It was noted that the both countries' people are filled with determination to strengthen multilateral ties and to strive for lasting peace on earth.

A delegation of leaders of a number of departments in the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society participated in the seminar's work.

NEW ZEALAND MINISTER REBUFFS U.S. PRESSURE

PM101405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "No Intention of Submitting. New Zealand and U.S. Importunities"]

[Text] Sydney, 7 Jun -- Propaganda baiting of New Zealand has been continuing unabated for many months, inspired and financed by the United States. Washington stubbornly refuses to acknowledge the finality of Wellington's decision to close the country's ports to foreign ship with nuclear weapons on board and is reckoning on making New Zealand unconditionally support its strategy.

Curious information about this is contained in a report submitted by the USIA to the House Appropriations Committee of Congress. Substantiating its budget requests for 1987, the Reagan administration's propaganda center dilates on its tasks, including in New Zealand, and also on the methods by which they will be realized.

Regarding New Zealand, the USIA proceeds from the unacceptability to U.S. interests of the idea of the country being proclaimed a nuclear-free zone with the consequences ensuing from that. Despite the fact that this line now reflects the government's fundamental principle in international affairs and is embodied in legislation submitted to parliament for consideration, the USIA intends actively to oppose the New Zealand Government's policy. The NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION dwells on the methods which it is proposed to use. The USIA, the agency report states, pays for journalists, politicians, and other categories of people to travel to the United States. Upon their return they are used to agitate for the country to return under the wing of its "great and mighty ally" in ANZUS. Over the Worldnet satellite communications system the agency beams television programs to New Zealand with the participation of leading Reagan administration figures, which are frequently accompanied by attacks on the Lange government's policies...

It is not surprising that Wellington reacted indignantly to the USIA propaganda tricks. According to the press, the incident exacerbated the protracted crisis in American-New Zealand relations. THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD writes the New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Palmer declared in this regard that New Zealand has no intention of changing its policy at the bidding of a foreign power.

GORBACHEV WRITES IN BUDAPEST PLANT VISITORS BOOK

PM121247 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 June carries in its Second Edition on pages 1-2 a report by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents titled "Visiting With Hungarian Working Peoples", which describes the CPSU general secretary's 9 Jun tour of the Cspel Machine-building Works and later the Meriklon biotechnology a Association.

PRAVDA includes, in quotes, M.S. Gorbachev's entry in the Csepel visitors book as follows:

"I warmly greet the 'Peace' ['Mir'] team on achieving high indicator in the labor collectives' competition in honor of the 13th MSZMP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Your team's activity is linked with the practical solution of task of paramount importance -- placing the best and most powerful equipment, the achievements of science, and the strength of creative labor at the service of the building of the new society. This constitutes the main path for strengthening socialism's position and ensuring a better life for our countries' peoples.

"Your team's name expresses the longing of all working people. The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal countries of socialism, will not stint on efforts to ensure peace and security for the peoples on our planet.

"I wish the team members, the plant collective, and all the working people of 'Red Csepel,' with its glorious revolutionary traditions, good health, happiness, and great new successes for the sake of socialist Hungary's prosperity."

SCIENTISTS IN BUDAPEST HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHERNOBYL

LD101548 Budapest MTI in English 1519 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- In a few days' time, the Soviet Union is to present a proposal suggesting that the world's states should work out jointly an international system which guarantees the security of nuclear energy generation and regulates legal issues in the field, it was announced at a press conference held by Academician Valeriy Legasov, deputy director of the "Kurchatov" Nuclear Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Academician Roald Saddeyev, director of the Space Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at the international press centre in Budapest's Hilton Hotel on Tuesday.

Academician Legasov pointed out that the Chernobyl disaster unambigously proved that the concepts on a limited nuclear war are untenable. It has become obvious that radioactivity is highly damaging even without the devasting power of a nuclear explosion.

The academican stressed that Chernobyl cast light on our inability to foresee problems related to human conduct, information and organization, and to the lack of legal regulation for such events. The new Soviet proposal concerns the international regulation of these issues. The proposal does not present formulations but lists the problems.

Answering questions, Legasov said a precise survey of the consequences of the Chernobyl accident is still in progress. Work is obstructed by several factors, such as the lack of official data on the natural radioactive background radiation which could be a basis to compare the rise in radiation level.

Academician Legasov pointed out that it is still not considered necessary to make structural changes in the Soviet nuclear energy programme. He said the report of the expert group investigation the causes and repercussions of the Chernobyl accident is to be published in a few weeks' time.

Academician Roald Saddeyev said the Soviet Union wishes to make a proposal on settting up a worldwide space research organization.

GROMYKO TALKS IN KREMLIN WITH BUGARIA'S DZHUROV

LD121941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, who is in the USSR on a friendly visit.

During the talk, both sides highly assessed the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting that ended in Budapest yesterday. The documents adopted at the conference have confirmed with fresh vigor the fact that the member-states are conscious of their huge responsibility, both to their own peoples and to mankind as a whole, for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world. They understand now more than ever before that resolute actions in favor of peace are essential. The aim of all the measures that are being taken on the international arena must be to end the arms race imposed by the imperialist circles, to move toward real disarmament, and to remove the threat of nuclear war.

There was emphasis on the special significance of the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states and all European countries with a program to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. This program is a weighty addition to the program -- historic in its significance -- for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The implementation of the Warsaw Pact proposal would substantially lover the level of military danger in Europe and imporve the international situation as a whole.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko emphasized that the Soviet people are engaged in implementing a far-reaching program of peaceful development adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet people are filled with the resolve to implement its provisions. With the same resolve the USSR is waging and will continue to wage, together with the other fraternal socialist states, the stuggle for disarmament and peace.

All Soviet people express profound satisfaction at the fact, emphasized Comrade Gromyko, that the fraternal Bulgarian people is in one formation with them, because it advocates peace and the peaceful future of mankind equally resolutely.

During the talk, note was made on both sides of the monolithic unity of the CPSU and the BCP and the fruitful nature of the Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, convincing evidence of which was the friendly visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in October last year, and his meetings and talks with Todor Zhivkov.

Comrade Dzhurov said that the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the USSR's peace proposals and will continue to contribute to strengthening the socialist community's defense capability and to the struggle to lower tension and curb the arms race.

The talk passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and total unity of views on all points discussed.

Discusses Defense With Sokolov

LD121504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A conversation took place today betwen Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, and Dzhurov. Issues of mutual interest were discussed. Taking part in the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were: Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov; Army General Lizichev; USSR deputy ministers of defnese, and members of the Bulgarian military delegation.

The guests laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall. A wreath was also laid at the monument to Dimitrov.

A dinner was given in honor of the BPR Minister of national defense.

SFRY'S COLONEL GENERAL CANADI ENDS VISIT

PM121543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Left Moscow"]

[Text] Colonel General Z. Canadi, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, on 11 June visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov Air Defense Military Academy, where he familiarized himself with the training process and the academy's classroom and laboratory base. Colonel General A.I. Khyupenen, chief of the academy, met Z. Canadi and provided elucidations.

Col Gen Z. Canadi left Moscow the same day. The guest from Yugoslavia was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Colonel General of Aviation V. Ye. Pankin, Colonel General Ye.Ye. Kondakov, Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov, and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The send-off party included M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and Colonel M. Popovic, military, naval, and air attache at the SFRY Embassy in the Soviet Union.

An honor guard was lined up at the airport in the high guest's honor. Col Gen Z. Canadi received the report of the chief of the honor guard and inspected the Soviet servicemen.

ALIYEV VISITS SFRY TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION

OW130601 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0030 GMT 13 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" Newscast]

[Text] On 12 June, Comrade Aliyev visited an exhibition at the VDNKH USSR [Exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements], organized in the framework of the Days of Yugoslav Science and Technology.

During a conversation, after examining the exhibits, he noted the fruitfully developing scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY.

PRAVDA REPORTS HONECKER REMARKS IN KARL-MARX-STADT

PM101030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Stronger Socialism Is, the More Enduring Peace Is"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun -- The GDR will continue to spare no effort in the stuggle for peace because it is a struggle for a safe future, social progress, and the very existence of mankind, Erich Honecker, general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council has said. He was speaking at a working people's rally in Karl-Marx-Stadt devoted to the upcoming elections to the GDR People's Chamber and the Bezirk assemblies of deputies, which are scheduled to take place 8 July.

The Soviet program for the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons from our planet and also the proposal for substantial cuts in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 11th SED Congress, he said, make it possible to take specific steps toward disarmament. The USSR, to which the GDR is tied by indestructible fraternal bonds, and the other Warsaw Pact member-states are waging a tireless struggle to end the arms race on Earth and to prevent the militarization of space. The GDR fully supports the program for strengthening peace approved by the 27th CPSU Congress and displays a serious approach toward tackling international problems.

The stronger socialism is, the more enduring peace is. The last 5-year period was the most successful period in the whole history of the GDR. Our achievements were made possible above all thanks to a general intensification of production. However, E. Honecker pointed out, in daily life, as everyone knows, there are still certain shortcomings which are not in keeping with our time and which must be eliminated. The socialist state will strive for economic growth and strengthening of its positions by means of a fuller and more successful utilization of the advantages of progress, placing them is the service of the people.

EASTERN BLOC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING BODY CONFERS

PM111601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] The 26th council session of "Interelektro," the International Organization for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in the electrical engineering industry was held in Moscow on 29-30 May.

Representatives of the "Interelektro" member-countries from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, CSSR, and the SFRY participated in the session.

The session was also attended by representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and CEMA international organizations.

It examined tasks for "Interelektro" stemming from the Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress in the CEMA Countries Through the year 2000 and progress made in "Interelektro's" implementation of the general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the development and organization of specialized and cooperative production of flexible production systems for machine building and their extensive introduction in the national economy.

It discussed the results of coordinating plans to develop the production of electrical engineering products and production equipment for the period 1986-1990.

The "Interelektro" council session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

DELEGATION ATTENDS ROMANIAN FARMERS FORUM

PM100907 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Forum in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 May -- The 3d Romanian Agricultural Workers Congress opened here today. Its delegates are to review the results of activity in the last 5-year plan and determine ways to develop this vitally important sector in 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000.

Foreign delegations, including a Soviet delegation headed by L.N. Kuznetsov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, are taking part in the congress.

Addressing the congress, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, noted, among other things, that under socialism and agricultural production had more than quadrupled. In the last 5-year plan it increased by just over 10 percent. However, agriculture, like all the country's economy, has a number of difficulties which arose as a result of unfavorable weather conditions, the effects of the international economic crisis, and mistakes and contradictions observable in some sectors of the economy.

Romania, N. Ceauscescu said, attaches great importance to meeting the Long-Term Cooperation Program signed within the CEMA framework and also the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technological Progress Through the Year 2000. Socialist Romania actively supports the Soviet program for phase elimination of nuclear arms by the end of this century and advocates the drafting of a general disarmament program.

The congress is continuing its work.

HUSAK REMARKS TO POST-ELECTION PLENUM NOTED

PM091544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPCZ Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Jun -- The results of the recent elections to central and local organs of people's power, including the CSSR Federal Assembly, are an expression of the CSSR working people's full support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state based on the indestructible alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. This was stated by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, who delivered a report on the election results and tasks for the further development and qualitative improvement of the composition of the CPCZ at a plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee held here.

The elections reaffirmed, he said, that the Czechoslovak people fully support the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community aimed at averting the danger of war and ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The CPCZ firmly adheres to the positions of Marxism-Leninsm. As Czechoslovak society's leading political force, it is ready to translate the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress into reality. The program drawn up by the supreme forum of the country's Communists has been adopted by all the political parties and organizations united in the CSSR National Front and is backed by the entire Czechoslovak people.

Dwelling on certain topical questions of the implementation of the decisions of the 17th congress, the Czechoslovak leader emphasized that militancy, efforts to accelerate socioeconomic development, and an active approach to tackling current problems on the part of all links must become the distinguishing features of the work of all party organs and organizations.

Speaking about questions of party building, G. Husak pointed out that over the past 15 years the party's healthy growth in class, age, and ideological terms has been ensured.

In the adopted resolution the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum draws attention to the need to further deepen qualitative aspects of the party's life and enhance the activeness of Communists and party organs and organizations to bring them in line with the demands elaborated by the 17th CPCZ Congress to ensure the implementation of the strategic line of accelerating the CSSR's social and economic development.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES WARSAW PZPR CONFERENCE

PM121909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Firm Course"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun -- A conference of the Warsaw PZPR organization has been held in the Polish capital. It concluded an important stage -- the stage of viovodship party conferences -- in the preparations for the upcoming 10th congress of the Polish Communists. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, delivered the closing speech at the conference.

The party of the Polish Communists is striding toward the congress, firmly holding the course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and releasing new forces and reserves, W. Jaruzelski emphasized. The preparations for this forum are taking place under the powerful impact of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress which are of tremendous significance not only for the USSR but for the entire world's development.

W. Jaruzelski denounced the campaign of lies and slander launched by imperialist propaganda in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

The PZPR is approaching its congress strengthened, W. Jaruzelski noted in conclusion. It enjoys the confidence of the working class and is fully aware of the complexity of the tasks confronting it. We want this congress to be bold, critical, and oriented toward the working people's needs and aspirations. It must provide the answers to many of the questions which are confronting us and its results will be of tremendous importance for Poland's future.

PZPR PLANUM ADOPTS CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

PM110920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun -- A routine PZPR Central Committee Plenum was held here yesterday. Its participants examined and approved the draft documents for the 10th PZPR Congress. They include the draft PZPR Program, the report on the activity of the Central Committee and fulfillment of the decisions of the 9th PZPR Congress, the draft additions and changes to the PZPR Rules, and the theses of the Central Committee report to the 10th PZPR Congress.

A resolution was adopted on presenting the draft documents to the delegates of the upcoming party forum. The Central Committee expressed gratitude to all party members and candidate members, political and public organizations, and nonparty people for their active involvement in discussing and preparing the documents for the congress.

The closing speech was made by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary W. Jaruzelski. He said that the documents which had been adopted were the result of hard work. They are a generalization of accumulated experience and they formulate proposals relating to the party's strategic line and prospects for the country's future development.

ZAYKOV RECIEVES ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL

LD121743 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received today the secretary general of the "Italy-USSR" Friendship Society Vincenzo Corghi. Some questions of scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the USSR and Italy were discussed during their conversation that passed in a heartfelt comradely atmosphere.

FRG'S GENSCHER CALLS PACT MEETING 'ENCOURAGING'

LD121721 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 12 TASS -- Correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy writes:

The documents of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries give an "encouraging signal" both in terms of the Soviet-American dialogue and in terms of dialogue among all European countries, it was stated here by the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The FRG Government, he said, "noted with attention" that the Warsaw Treaty member countries had declared for overcoming Europe's division. Also meriting attention is the Warsaw Treaty's stated readiness for constructive cooperation with all countries against terrorism and for cooperation in the field of the safety of nuclear reactors, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said.

The FRG Government, he went on, positively assesses the fact that the Warsaw Treaty member countries had confirmed the need of control over non-nuclear armaments throughout Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. It is necessary for the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries to be embodied in progress at the talks in Stockholm, Vienna and Geneva and to facilitate the attainment of substantial results at them. It is now important to "build bridges to practical actions" so that a turn for the better in East-West relations could occur already this year, Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed.

PRICE OF CRUDE OIL EXPORTS TO FINLAND CUT

AU130929 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Helsinki, June 13 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has agreed to reduce the price of its crude oil exports to Finland by about 1.5 dollars a barrel to about 12 dollars a barrel, the state-run Finnish oil company Neste said Friday. The new prices will take effect retroactively from the beginning of June. Finland is due to import this year between 8.5 and nine million tonnes of crude oil and between 1.5 and two million tonnes of diesel oil from the Soviet Union. This will amount to about 80 percent of Finland's total oil imports for the year.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY FESTIVAL OPENS

PM111117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Kotov and V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Spanish Communist Party Festival"]

[Text] Madrid, 7 Jun -- The traditional festival of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] opened here yesterday in the Casa del Campo park, which is just outside of town.

Colorful pavilions of the party organizations of the country's autonomous regions and provinces, of the League of Communist Youth, and of the weekly MUNDO OBRERO have been set up over a vast territory. The press organs of the Communists and workers parties of many countries are participating in the festival. The exhibits in PRAVDA's pavilion tell of the 27th CPSU Congress, the selfless labor of the Soviet people struggling to successfully implement the congress decisions, and the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

This PCE festival is taking place under special conditions: Parliamentary elections are due in Spain on 22 June. This is why the chief place in the PCE organizations' pavilions is allocated to giving accounts of the candidate deputies and senators and explaining the election program and the slogans that the Communist Party will launch in the elections along with the other organizations belonging to the coalition of left-wing forces. Many discussions and meetings are also devoted to this.

NORWEGIAN PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. FLIGHT TRAINING

LD120943 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Oslo June 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Tikhomirov reports:

Unusual activity is observed at Anneia air base in northern Norway and in the adjacent air space, the NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU NTB has reported. A squadron of F-4C fighter-bombers, consisting of 12 aircraft and 500 airmen, has arrived there from America's State of Indiana for training flights which will continue till June 23.

Then the U.S. aircraft will take part in joint exercises which will take place in the territory of Troms Province.

The U.S.-Norwegian agreement, signed more than a decade ago, envisages the stationing of more than 300 U.S. fighters and attack planes at eight Norwegian airfields which, in a 'crisis situation', will serve as base facilities for the U.S. Air Force. For that purpose, it is planned to detail two squadrons of F-16 and one squadron of F-4 planes in addition to the already existing ones. The training flights of an operational squadron from Indiana is yet another element in the implementation of the agreement.

The USA's and NATO's aggressive preparations in the territory of Norway are giving rise to protests among the country's public. The Norwegians are particularly worried by the fact that the U.S. aircraft which are intended for operation in Norway are capable of carrying nuclear weapons on board.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES IRAQI TRADE MINISTER

LD121741 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today met 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq. During their conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, certain matters relating to Soviet-Iraqi relations and the situation in the Middle East were touched on. A desire for the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation was expressed on both sides.

PDRY PREMIER LAUDS RESULTS OF MOSCOW VISIT

PM121025 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jun 86 p 3

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Aden, 7 Jun -- The talks in Moscow ended successfully, Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], who paid a working visit to the USSR, declared here. He expressed profound satisfaction with the results of talks with Soviet leaders. The PDRY delegation's visit, Y.S. Nu'man ephasized, has strengthened even more the ties between the two countries based on the Treaty of Friendshiip and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY signed in 1979. This treaty, the prime minister pointed out, is an important factor in the struggle of the Yemen Socialist Party and the PDRY people for progressive transformations in the country.

CPSU CONGRESS MATERIALS PUBLISHED IN EGYPT

PM121631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Arabic Language"]

[Text] Cairo, 26 May -- The Egyptian published house "Al-Mawqif al-'Arabi" has published a collection of 27th CPSU Congress material in Arabic in a large print run.

During the years it has developed, the preface to the collection says, Soviet society has achieved outstanding successes in the political, socioeconomic, scientific, and cultural spheres. The results of the constructive processes in the USSR serve as an example for other peoples. Soviet people paved mankind's way into space and, by achieving military and strategic equilibrium on the planet, have foiled the aggressive plans of imperialist forces. Thanks to the Soviet Union's vanguard role and its achievements in the domestic and foreign policy spheres, the positions of the socialist community have become stronger and the potential has been created for establishing lasting peace and security on earth.

The 27th CPSU Congress, it is noted in the preface, showed, real prospects for building a bright future for the Soviet people and other peoples of the world. The USSR Communists' forum demonstrated the party's concern for the interests of the Soviet working people and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support for developing countries in their struggle against the intrigues of world imperialism. The congress ideas, embodied in the material approved at the congress, will become the general line of all activity by the Soviet people in the next stage.

FIDEL CASTRO LAUDS CUBAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY

PM110929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Shield and Sword of the Revolution. Speech by F. Castro"]

[Text] Havana, 8 Jun -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, has given a high appraisal of the selfless struggle waged by the Internal Affairs Ministry personnel against the enemies of the Cuban revolution. Speaking at a celebration soiree in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Cuban Internal Affairs Ministry, he pointed out that since the very first days after the victory of the revolution and the setting up of the security bodies the soldiers of the Internal Affairs Ministry have withstood the intrigues of U.S. imperialism.

The Cuban Internal Affairs Ministry personnel, F. Castro pointed out, are waging a constant battle against counterrevolution and opponents' subversive actions and against antisocial elements. In this battle they have always enjoyed the trust and broadest support of the whole people. Talking about the problems facing Internal Affairs Ministry personnel today, the Cuban leader noted the important need to vigorously combat the antisocial phenomena which are hindering the process of socialist building. History shows that the supreme achievements of the Cuban revolution were made possible by moral incentives, he pointed out.

Cuba, F.Castro continued, lies near a might imperialist power and, therefore, we have no right to make mistakes in defending the revolution and building socialism. Our revolution's strength lies in its morale, and we are waging a ruthless struggle against anything that might weaken it. The Cuban leader expressed firm confidence that the troops of the Internal Affairs Ministry will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to defend revolutionary gains.

NICARAGUAN LEADER URGES PANAMA DECLARATION ACCEPTANCE

LD111352 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Brussels June 11 TASS -- "The Nicaraguan Government is prepared to sign the Panama Declaration on a peaceful settlement in Central America on condition that it is signed also by all the other sinterested sides, including the United States". it was stated here by the Vice President of Nicaragua Sergio Ramirez.

Speaking at a press conference on Tuesday on the results of his two-day stay in Brussels he said he doubted Washington would do this because "the Panama Declaration demands the United States the terminiation of all assistance to the contras, of all interference in the internal affairs of the region's countries and the closure of American military bases in Honduras".

President Reagan's new request to the United States Congress for additonal American assistance to the contras is added evidence that the United States intends to continue the undeclared war agianst Nicaragua", Sergio Ramirez said.

Nevertheless, the vice president stressed, Nicaragua is prepared to reduce its military arsenal in accordance with the Contadora Group's plan but "only if the United States provides the necessary guarantees that it will observe the terms of this plan and stop supporting the conter-revolutionary groupings".

Sergio Ramirez refuted the stories in the American press that the Soviet Union had recently supplied his country with a consignment of combat planes. "These malicious rumours are circulated by the American intelligence services which contend that they have at their disposal photographs taken by a satellite showing that such deliveries had taken place", he said. "But in reality freight ships have delivered only civilian commodities to my country".

The Vice President of Nicaragua expressed gratitude to West European countries for supporting Nicaragua's sovereignty and the initiatives of the Contadora Group to achieve a peaceful settlement in Central America, and for opposing the United States interference in the affairs of the region's countries.

Sergio Ramirez left Brussels today. During his visit there he conducted talks with members of the Belgian Government and the leadership of the Commission of European Communities on questions of developing bilateral relations.

TASS NOTES INCREASING PROTESTS AGAINST EL SALVADOR REGIME

LD122332 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose June 12 TASS -- More than 17 thousand people in Salvador took part in a strike of protest against the pro-American Duarte regime. They condemned the campaign of persecution of trade unions, student and public organisations, unleashed by the bloody dictatorship. The demonstrators demanded immediate democratic changes.

The General Association of University Students demanded an end to terror. The document the associated circulated in the Salvadoran capital, San Salvador, emphasises the need for an end to bloodshed, the ensurance of the participation of broad masses in governing the country.

In an effort to stamp out protest of the people, the Duarte regime is eliminating activists of the anti-dictatorial sturggle. According to the SALPRESS news agency, the Duarte police kidnapped in the past week two members of the Christian Committee of Relief for Regugees and a university teacher in Santa Ana, who declared against the regime.

Quito June 12 TASS -- Reprisals, arrests without trial and investigation, brutal torture of prisoners became commonplace in Salvador, says a bulletin circulated here by the local organisation for human rights protection. The regime refuses to respect fundamental human rights, is striving to suppress any expression of protest at rampant lawlessness. An example of this is the recent operation held by the police and army units in the Salvadoran capital. More than 400 armed police and troops encircled the buildings of public and human rights organisations to bring pressure on their leaders, to compel them to give up the struggle against the regime.

PARAGUYAN COMMUNIST GREETS LIBERATION MOVEMENT

PY130037 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Interview granted by Ananias Maidana, member of the Paraguayan Communist Party leadership to unidentified Radio Moscow correspondent -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Anaias Maidana, what can you tell us about the establishment of the Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Liberation Movement?

[Maidana] Press reports deatelined Asuncion, capital of the Republic of Paraguay, note that the establishment of the Gaspar Rodrigues de Francia Liberation Movement, a new and historic organization, is regarded as a single political instrument to oust the fascist dictatorship of General Alfredo Stroessner Matiauda and to establish a democratic and anti-imperialist government.

It is known that hundreds of representatives of the working, farming, student, professional, religious, patriotic military, and youth sectors met in Asuncion where they approved an important declaration of principles, an economic program, and political proposals.

In one of these documents, it is stated that the patriotic Paraguayan citizens established the movement with the clear purpose of filling the political vacuum which still exists. It seeks to gather, organize, and conduct the combative and heroic popular struggles that are growing fast within the framework of a broad, antidictatorial national front. The movement seeks the participation of all political parties, labor union sectors, social organizations, and other forces that are against Stroessner's dictatorship, which is responsible for the hunger, misery, and pressure the Paraguayan people are currently enduring.

This important liberation movement, which stemmed from the struggle of our people against the tyranny that bears the name of the forefather of our independence [passage indistinct], quote, Paraguay is not tied to Spain, Paraguay is independent and is a Republic. The only issue we must discuss at this assembly and reach a decision on by a majority of votes, is how to defend and maintain our independence, how to preserve internal peace, how to work for the prosperity and well-being of all the inhabitants of Paraguay, unquote. Throughout his administration, this was the basic patriotic element of Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia's foreign and domestic policy.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] which is the Paraguayan Communist Party's stance?

[Maidana] The Paraguayan Communist Party supports and greets the establishment of the Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Liberation Movement in our dear fatherland.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON 2D ANNIVERSARY OF YOUTH MOVEMENT

PY111837 Moscow Radio Magallanes to Chile in Spanish 0220 GMT 11 Jun 86

[From the "Young Magellan" feature]

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement Youth Branch [MJDP] is celebrating its 2d anniversary and we would like to greet all its militants.

This movement has just released a strong declaration to Chilean youth. The document demands Pinochet's resignation and proposes the installation of an emergency government headed by a man who is widely supported such as Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal.

The declaration made by the MJDP is having an impact in the country. We thought it would be interesting to talk with Victor Contreras, MJDP secretary general, on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of this leftist Chilean youth movement.

[Begin recording] The MJDP is the youth branch of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP]. This youth branch was created to develop the MDP policies at the youth level because MDP policies have received great support among the young of different sectors. Our youth movement has been developing in the universities, high schools, among the youth living in poor districts, among youth groups involved in union activities, and among peasants.

As we said in our first declaration, we want to have a great youth political movement of the masses growing and having impact in every part of the nation. We want a movement that will not only include our militants but also all the young people struggling for freedom and democracy who want to actively participate.

Several groups of youngsters without political parties have emerged in the MJDP committees. We want to continue stimulating this process. The MJDP has a very important role to fulfill in the political life of our country. Our movement has already played important roles on several occasions in Chilean life. The MJDP has great influence on the political life of Chilean youth.

We are proud to say that the policy of unity and struggle we have implemented has allowed us to move even further ahead than the organizations headed by adults. We have signed joint declarations, we have made joint calls for action and elections in universities and we are working with other groups in committees at the secondary school level. In other words, we have many activities.

The MJDP has a very important role to play. Let me put it this way. We support the unity of all opposition youth organizations. We believe that the MJDP, being the center of the revolutionary democratic youth movement, has become an important factor to achieve the unity of all the democratic forces. [end recording]

We have just heard the statements of Victor Contreras, MJDP secretary general, on the 2d anniversary of his movement.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-CUBAN EXPORT SEMINAR -- A Soviet-Cuban seminar on export matters has been held in Moscow. An exhibition of Cuban exports was also opened. It was noted during the seminar that trade and economic ties between the USSR and Cuba have expanded considerably in recent years. Trade turnover has now reached over R7 billion annually. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

RADIATION AROUND CHERNOBYL DROPS 'NOTABLY'

LD121123 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet Health Ministry has reported that radiation in areas around the Chernobyl nuclear power station has dropped notably. Parts of the 30-km zone from where the population was evacuated are absolutely clean. The ministry also believes there is no reason to restrict holiday-making at popular resorts in the Ukraine, the Baltic republics, and on the Black Sea coast.

NUCLEAR POWER OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CHERNOBYL

PM111410 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Jun 86 p 11

[Interview with B. Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Nuclear Power, by A. Lepikhov: "Chernobyl: Common Misfortune, Common Hope"]

[Text] [Lepikhov] Boris Alekseyevich, it just so happened that the small town of Chernobyl has become the subject of major discussions in all parts of the globe. The contents of these discussions are, of course, different, but they do invariably have one common element: the nuclear reactor. Its capacity is 1 million kilowatts. This is perhaps all that is known about it to people who are not specialists in nuclear power. Could you describe in greater detail the power installations of this type?

[Semenov] The trend toward nuclear power generation involving the use of uranium-graphite pressure-tube reactors cooled by ordinary water (just like the ones installed at Chernobyl AES) is traditional for our country and has been in use for a long time now. It was exactly this type of reactor that was used at the world's first nuclear power demonstration installation, which became operational more than 30 years ago at Obninsk.

The design principles elaborated at that time were also retained for the subsequent experimental industrial power units at the Beloyarsk AES. Their prolonged and successful use confirmed the viability of the concept of uranium-graphite pressure-tube reactors and made it possible to take the next step -- to create series-produced high-power installations.

The first such series-produced RBMK-1000 (high-power pressure-tube reactor) reactor was commissioned at the Leningrad AES back in 1973. The specialists have had no complaints either about it or about subsequent similar reactors, which have given many years of, so to say, loyal service.

One can mention a few technical details.... The electrical capacity of the power unit's nuclear power generation installation is 1,000 megawatts. Its heat capacity is 3,200 megawatts. The reactor is cooled by boiling water by a single circuit steam supply system. Slightly-enriched [nizkoobogashchennyy] uranium dioxide serves as fuel. Each metric ton of it contains approximately 20 kg of nuclear fuel. The stationary charge of uranium is 180 metric tons. As I have already said, the graphite acts as moderator.

[Lepikhov] It is well known that reactors like the one installed at Chernobyl AES lack the traditional thick-walled high-pressure vessel. Does this not reduce the safety of the power-generating installation?

[Semenov] This vessel is indeed absent here. The graphite stacking is housed inside a thin-walled hermetically sealed jacket, while the fuel assembly is inside zirconium-alloy tubes, which bear the water pressure.

In principle, pressure-tube reactors are more reliable than the traditional vessel-type reactors. In those latter, the thick-walled high-pressure vessel is most vulnerable from the safety viewpoint. But in reactors of the Chernobyl type, any breach of the integrity of individual technological pressure tubes presents no serious danger.

[Lepikhov] Have provisions for the possibility of an accident situation been made by the designers of the RBMK-1000 reactor?

[Semenov] Of course. This reactor installation is fitted with a number of accident prevention systems like, for example, the system for the emergency cooling of the active zone.

[Lepikhov] What is the most serious possible accident for which provision has been made in the design of this reactor?

[Semenov] This would be an instantaneous transverse rupture of the pressure header of the main circulation pumps. In order to prevent the emission of steam and fission products in the even of such an accident, the basic equipment of the reactor installation is sited inside strong boxes. They are designed to withstand gauge pressure of 4.5 atmospheres. All emissions during "design" accidents are collected right there, while the steam is condensed in a special bubbler pond.

It is natural that in the event of an accident situation developing, neutron-absorbing control rods are automatically inserted inside the active zone and the fission chain reaction is halted. It can also be halted by the operator serving the power generating installation. Let me note that the automatic equipment operates within a fraction of a second.

On the whole, the accident prevention system at Chernobyl AES is such that, without any intervention by the personnel, it is capable of preventing serious consequences from any imaginable failure in the power stations' organism, which is technically very complex.

[Lepikhov] And yet, the accident did occur. Do we have today a clear picture of its development?

[Semenov] As it appears today, events at the power station developed as follows. At 01:23:40 hours on 26 April, the reactor's power at the No 4 power unit suddenly rose from the 7-percent level in the course of a scheduled maintenance shutdown. There occurred intensive evaporation of the cooling water and significant steam buildup. This was followed by a reaction caused by the effect of steam on zirconium. This led to the formation of hydrogen, which exploded. The explosion resulted in the outbreak of fire. The reactor building, the equipment inside it, the reactor itself, and its active zone suffered considerable damage. This led to the emission of fission fragments beyong the power station perimeter. The chain reaction was halted during the accident.

The emission of radioactivity reached a height of approximately 1 km. The level of radioactivity in the emission was determined mainly by short-lived isotopes. The buld of these isotopes consisted of iodine-131, whose half-life is 8 days.

As you know, the fire at the No 4 power unit was successfully put out, thanks to the heroic actions by the firefighting teams which arrived quickly.

The three remaining power units at the AES were immediately shut down, switched over to subcritical condition, and since then have been in a state of shut-down cooling.

[Lepikhov] What progress is being made in work to liquidate the consequences of the accident?

[Semenov] Essentially, all the work at Chernobyl AES is progressing around the clock. Specialists from numerous union ministries and departments, some of the country's leading scientists, Soviet Army troop units, and MVD subunits are working in the accident area.

It is well known that the basic task at the first stage of the accident repair work was to reduce to a minimum the emission of fission products from the reactor. Helicopters were used to lay a protective cushion made of sand, clay, boron, dolomite, limestone, and lead over the reactor's active zone. By 13 May, the reactor had already practically stopped emitting fission products into the atmosphere.

There was, however, a second danger, After all, even a suppressed reactor, which contains a considerable proportion of fuel, generates heat over a prolonged time period through the radioactive decay of fission fragments. Specialists feared that this residual heat generation could melt the active zone. Today it can be confidently said that this danger no longer exists. The temperature in the active zone was initially reduced to 400-300 degrees, and later to 250-200 degrees; it continues to fall steadily. This was successfully achieved thanks especially to the intensive cooling of the reactor's bottom with nitrogen.

[Lepikhov] As far as I understand, the second stage of work is now in progress. What are the tasks being accomplished?

[Semenov] Specialists are concentrating their main attention on decontaminating the territory and constructing the concrete container (sarcophagus) for the final interment of the reactor, and also on ensuring the sufficiently reliable isolation of the reactor area foundations. A tunnel is being dug beneath the reactor, which will in fact make it possible to build an underground refrigerator -- radiators with an appropriate cooling system will be installed in the concrete bed.

An embankment has been built around the entire territory of the power staion, and protective devices have been installed in case of rainfall: The radioactive substances which are in the actual AES area cannot be allowed to make their way into the river.

[Lepikhov] What is the radiation situation that has developed in the area contiguous to the accident zone?

[Semenov] The radiation level there rose to 10-15 milliroentgens per hour. Subsequently, it fell considerably.

Measurements of the level of radioactivity in the water basin around Kiev, which are being taken regularly, show that it has remained normal and poses no threat to people's health.

Let me add that our country's meteorological service is constantly monitoring radiation conditions on the ground, in the water, and the atmosphere.

[Lepikhov] And what are the results of this monitoring?

[Semenov] Beyond the 30-km zone around Chernobyl AES, external gamma radiation and iodine-iodine-131 presence in foodstuffs in quantities which are not dangerous for the population's health are the basic radiation factors affection the population of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and individual RSFSR oblasts, on whose territory a fall-out of radioactive deposits was observed.

[Lepikhov] What foodstuffs are we talking about?

[Semenov] Primarily milk. Some milk shipments, whose iodine-131 content is above the set normatives, are being consigned to be processed into products which could be preserved for 1-2 months. In actual fact, our milk normative is 10 times stricter than the one established in Britain at the time when iodine-131 isotope was released into the atmosphere following a reactor accident.

As regards vegetable, fruit, and grain crops due to be harvested in mid-summer and in the fall, there are no grounds to believe that they will be contaminated by iodine- 131.

[Lepikhov] What was the radiation situation beyond our country's borders in the first few days following the accident?

[Semenov] As you know, there was a certain movement of radioactivity in a northwestward, westward, and later southwestward direction. Under the influence of incorrect and biased reports on the scale of the accident, the population in a number of European countries expreienced great anxiety in connection with any possible damage to health and the environment. It think that at this point it would be appropriate to recall once more the conclusions and recommendations by the WHO Regional Organization for Europe, and the official reports by a number of national services. These conclusions are unanimous: The level of radioactivity in European countries posed no danger for the population's health.

Starting on 9 May, data concerning the radiation situation obtained by seven different meteorological stations is being telexed daily to the IAEA. The first one of these stations, Oster is situated 60 km away from Chernobyl. The six remaining stations lie along the USSR's western border. They are Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, Brest, and two other meteorological stations -- Rakhov and Kishinev -- situated close to the borders with Hungary and Romania. To put it briefly, they cover virtually the entire western border across which emissions of radioactive substances could move over the territory of neighboring European states.

Consider these data. Radiation conditions in the AES area are gradually returning to normal. According to information from Oster station, the intensity of the dose on 2 June was 0.14 milliroentgens per hour. No substantial increase of radiation levels in excess of natural background radiation was observed in northwestern regions along the USSR border. In most cases, the intensity of the dose is 0.01 milliroentgens per hour. In other words, it is at the natural background level. The situation has also returned to normal in the west, in the Brest region. The intensity of the dose had already fallen to background levels by 20 May. Until recently a certain insignificant excess of natural background radiation was maintained only in the southwestern regions (Rakhov and Kishinev with 0.025 miliroentgens per hour).

Let me add that the WHO has also expressed interest in information about radiation conditions. Data have also been transmitted there since 15 May.

[Lepikhov] I cannot resist asking you a question which, as I understand, you will not answer now: What caused the accident? What lessons must we learn from it?

[Semenov] Indeed, for the time being, I will not answer the first part of your question. Members of the government commission are now making efforts to elucidate the circumstances of the accident and its causes. They will analyze all aspects of the problem -- design planning, technical, and operational. For the time being, I would prefer not to speak about them, but to await the government commission's official report. Believe me, all the necessary conclusions will be drawn and measures will be taken to rule out any repetition of a similar occurrence.

Regarding the lessons from the Chernobyl accident, one of them is beyond all argument. Sad events like this, even though they are exceptional, show that we must treat the energy locked inside the atomic nucleus with respect, and that the possibility that the military atom may be used must be completely ruled out.

ZAYKOV ADDRESSES NEW PARTY SECRETARY

PM121549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] At the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, courses for newly elected secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms in charge of questions of party leadership of industry, construction, and agriculture have started. The students were addressed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PROFITEERING IN HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS SCORED

PM111351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 86 First Edition p 6

[D. Novoplyanskiy article: "How the Easy Money Is Made. Reading Our Mail About Unearned Income"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Reading the latest letters, we clearly see two unequal contracting parties before our eyes. On the one hand, there are the property owners, the haves, so to speak, while on the other hand...

"My name is B.I. Karas, the mother of a 10-year-old girl, and I am writing to you as a regular reader of PRAVDA. My daughter has been sent for treatment to Yalta, to the I.M. Sechenov Scientific Research Institute. They have splendid doctors and excellent conditions there. Two years we have waited for this sanitorium pass, and now our turn has come -- from 8 June through August. I want to spend at least the first few days near my daughter -- to help her adjust to the system and the people. I have been granted leave. But what have I encountered? Many Yaltans who have rooms to rent contrive even in normal periods to extract R5 per day from 'unorganized' arrivals. But this summer is a 'peak' summer. Why? It turns out that, following the accident at Chernobyl, some [nekotoraya chast] of the evacuees are vacationing at the seaside without passes. In addition to that, the Chernobyl kiddies, who have been warmly received by the Crimean sanitoriums, are being visited by their parents. To put it in a nutshell, the cost of a bed for the night has jumped to R7-8: It is clear who suffers and who profits..."

The Chernobyl tragedy demonstrated to the entire world the cohesion of Soviet people, the strength of their friendship and their fraternal solidarity. It seems inconceivable that someone would dare to think of personal gain at such a moment. But the passion for this gain has evidently gone too far if people in Yalta are today emanding more than the usual amount from new arrivals.

But now, for the sake of fairness, let us say that it is not only in the south that we find this busy trade in square meters. From various places and at all times of the year, readers angrily write in about profiteering in this scarcest, one supposes, of social blessings -- accommodation. S. Kholodilov from Nizhniy Tagil draws attention to the considerable reserves of housing space which are not accounted for anywhere. They exist in any city. All you have to do is to read the noticeboard at any local information and advice bureau, and you will see that the brokers and speculators have a completely free hand. They are offered money almost openly for the floorspace that belongs to the state.

A noticeboard without a free space, completely covered with advertisements. Some have vignettes or are otherwise decorated. On most of the advertisements concerning accommodation, a tight-filled purse or a bundle of banknotes would be appropriate. On a card with the letterhead of the state information service (can be bought for R1 76 kopeks), you can read that a couple would like to rent an apartment or a room for a long period, "order, cleanliness, and so forth, guaranteed" the notice says. "Available in an expensive cooperative," has been added lower down. The next notice (on a card costing R2 40 kopeks) professes readiness to exchange a 2-room apartment for a 3-room or 4-room apartment with "additional payment." Further on, people want to exchange a room for a self-contained two-room apartment, preferable with a telephone and a balcony. And again the offer to pay the difference by agreement...

"Let us not deceive ourselves," L. Khasanov writes from Ufa, "exchanges of accommodation without additional payment are rare nowadays. This began a long time ago, and it has become part of life not just in our city. Middlemen who excel in all the tricks of their trade have caught on to these exchanges. They know the ins and outs, and people go to them in the belief that the exchange will be handled professionally. If a samll speculator resells a blouse or something with a R15 profit, he will probably be caught and punished. And this is right. But an experienced broker, who in exchange for thousands of rubles 'fixes up' well-to-do citizens with superior residences, for some reason gets away scot-free -- imagine, everything he does is above-board, he claims."

And another letter.

"Here, in Yaroslavl," M. Krylova writes, "every day at a certain hour a crowd gathers at the intersection of Sverdlov and Chaykovskiy Streets. There are people who are looking for a room, an apartment, an advantageous exchange. But there are also people there who are prepared to take them for what they can get. They drive a hard bargain, and every additional square meter costs R200-250. The easiest thing to do would be to disperse the crowd. However, if you left it at that, the crowd would gather somewhere else. After all, a speculator knows how to lie low, how to weather a storm, and then take even more off those in need. How can speculation be eradicated? Above all, by organizing exchanges and letting of accommodation in the rayon flexibly enough so that people do not need to resort to the 'services' of the smart dealers. After all, it's not just for the hell of it that people seek out speculators, that they go to them hat in hand..."

In recent times, complaints about string-pulling and machinations in the distribution of housing have decreased. However, people sharlply criticize the ispolkom housing sections for their inertia and passivity and their complacent attitude toward excesses.

Certain housing exchanged bureaus look like run-down offices where forms are mechanically filled in and clients are fobbed off with stereotyped excuses. There are few energetic, enterprising people in these bureaus. And the lack reliable information about apartments that have been standing unoccupied for years, and rooms in which no one is actually living. M. Avdeyev form Borisov, Minsk oblast has this to say:

"We are getting on and growing more prosperous, and meanwhile, there are more and more families which, for quite valid reasons, have ended up with more accommodation than they need. For instance, a couple lives in a four room apartment. They would willingly move to a smaller apartment. So where is the problem? It lies in the careful consideration that needs to be given to this kind of transaction: People can and must be moved into better rather than worse conditions. . . This is by no means a technical job. It must take into consideration people's specific needs and circumstances, their character and mentality. Skillfully redistributing accomodation would mean additionally providing tens of thousands of people with the accommodation they need, and today no effort must be spared to achieve this. As yet, the debate about spare housing is resumed form time to time, decisions which point in the right direction are adopted, and there is talk about stocktaking of the spare floorspace. And then... nothing changes. Couples carry on living in apartments which are too big for them. Some let rooms for R30-50 per month. Why so much? The neighbors take even more, they reply. And there are streets and rayons where people simply do no let spare accommodation -- they live in supercomfort regarding space."

Commenting on cases of this kind, Communist V. Chernyshev form Nevinnomyssk suggests that the rent for excess floorspace be raised so high that the tenants, even quite well-off tenants, would come running to the ispolkom begging for a more modest apartment. Readers propose that a list be drawn up of people who want to move from big apartments into smaller ones, and that they be assisted in this without delay. It has been suggested that apartments in the best new apartment blocks be allocated to small families which voluntarily give up apartments thatare too big for them. This would be a blow to brokers and other speculators in housing.

A letter from Karaganda describes practically anyone who sublets part of their spacious apartment as speculators. This is a mistake. To condemn these people indiscriminately, to brand them as "private entrepreneurs" would mean to inflict irreparable damage in this area. The so-called private apartments represent an enormous housing reserve, housing that is badly needed by young families, young men who have just done their military service, vocational technical school graduates, and students. It is well known that many "landlords" and "landladies" care a great deal for their tenants and their young children. In my view, it is not without reason that labor collectives acknowledge the role played by worthy landlords and thank them, because the mood of young workers and their labor productivity largely depends on them. It is true that it would be useful if party, trade union, and Komsomol officials visited private apartments as often as they visited hostels.

It must be admitted that there is not proper order in the subletting of accommodation. People are quite rightly asking whether all citizens who let rooms, parts of rooms, attics, and annexes are registered. And who checks the conditions in which tenants live and how much they pay? It is true that the rent for sublet accommodation is established by agreement of the parties. However, there is such a thing as a maximum rent, but the tenant usually does not even dare to mention. As we know, according to the subletting agreement, the rent must not exceed the sum paid for the room in question by the landlord plus the cost of the utilites. That means just the actual cost and no profit.

So why are people quite openly and with impunity charging up to R50 per month and R5 per night? If the present rent ceilings are unsuitable in some way, let us adjust them.

Let us also set a limit on what can be charged for the use of a table, stool, or lamp. At present, rents are such that you might think that every tenant has the use of the piano and is driven to work in the landlord's car. After all, we pay the apartment block management only what is due to them. The same applies to the utilities. Without any bonuses, Without gratuities. Strict order is observed here.

Article 78 of the RSFSR Housing Code (similar articles appear in the codes of the other union republics) says: "If a sum in excess of the set rent is obtained when subletting accommodation, the illegally obtained money is subject to exaction by the state." Somehow, you do not get to hear much about the "application" of this article of the law. It would be nice to know, for instance, how much money has been exacted from those citizens in Sochi, Yalta, Ufa, or Yaroslavl who charge their tenants more than is allowed, citizens, that is, who use state housing for personal gain.

The party's new decisions on the struggle to combat unearned income call for vigorous offensive actions against grafters, embezzlers of public property, and speculators. The force of our laws and the force of public opinion are against them. May the smart dealers who speculate in accommodation also feel this force in full measure. That is, those people who make easy money out of the needs of a growing family, or the needs of a worker who has been granted leave of absence following an accident, or the needs of a mother whose daughter has come to the seaside for treatment. Such dealers are popularly known as crooks. Today, Soviet people are pronouncing this work with even greater contempt. And the letters are demanding effective measures.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRESIDIUM MEETS

PM121010 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined during its latest session the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1986-1990. It was noted that the plan indicators meet 27th CPSU Congress demands and are based on maximum utilization of results and accumulated potential, lofty responsibility of cadres, and enterprising work by each and every one.

The necessary restructuring in the RSFSR is progressing in line with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution for the further improvement of the management of the agro-industrial complex. The Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of how the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee is working to fulfill the resolution in question.

The session noted that the new and precise system of management is proving its worth. It is consolidating the businesslike contacts between partners and is enabling party and soviet organs to intensify their influence on economic development and the solution of social problems.

At the same time, the answers to a number of questions have been inadequate, errors have been committed, not all leaders have worked creatively and with initiative, and some people have not abandoned the old-fashioned style and methods of management. The organizational period has been extended without any justification in some oblasts, krays, and autonomous republic. Questions concerning the territorial and sectorial management structure have yet to be fully resolved, and the subordination of agro-industrial complex organizations has not been determined everywhere. Many enterprises of the dairy, meat, and food industries in the territory of various rayons have still not been transferred to the rayon agro-industrial associations.

Like before, the work of many agro-industrial committees and rayon associations contains petty tutelage of enterprises and organizations, and the stream of directives and instructions is being reduced only slowly. Leaders and specialists waste much of their work time compiling all sorts of reports or attending sessions.

The measures outlined by the Presidium envisage specific work by senior officials to eliminate shortcomings, and time limits have been set for the implementation of these measures.

Some other questions of economic and social development were also discussed.

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 June in its Morning Edition carries a report of the sessions, adding that" "V. I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, chaired the session."]

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD022236 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR's National Olympic Committee held a session in Moscow here today. Marat Gramov, chairman of the NOC, delivered a report "on the Results of the Fifth General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees and on the Topical Tasks Facing the NOC of the USSR."

The fifth general assembly of the association became a significant event in the sport and Olympic movement. Its agenda included questions the solution of which would largely determine the future of international sports: struggle against professionalism and apartheid in sport, holding of the 1988 Games, and elaboration of the long-term programme of action of the association.

The assembly rejected the "Athletic Code" that would have allowed professionals to compete in Olympic games. Representatives of twenty-two out of the twenty-four countries which took part in the debate on the issue opposed the "code".

Problems of the 1988 Olympics were seriously discussed. The Soviet delegation actively backed the proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea tht the Summer Olympics be held in the north and South Korea.

This view was supported by delegates of many countries who expressed the hope that international sports organizations, above all the International Olympic Committee, would consider with due attention and understanding these problems.

It was noted at the NOC Presidium's session that these problems called for a radical solution in the interests not only of the Olympic movement, but also of the peoples living in the Korean peninsula.

The general assembly apporved a resolution denouncing apartheid in sport, and called on the leadership of the ANOC and the IOC to influence those international sports bodies which still kept South Africa as their member.

The question of expanding aid to the developing countries was raised at the assembly. The NOC leadership was asked to work out a plan of assistance to the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America up to the year 2000.

The Presidium of the USSR NOC approved the activity of its representatives at the general assembly of the Association of the National Olympic Committees.

This year was designated by the United Nations as the International Year of Peace. The USSR NOC called on the International Olympic Committtee, national olympic committees and international sports federations to pool their efforts in the struggle for stronger peace, and make their contribution to the elimination of nuclear weapons and the threat of nuclear war.

Holding the Goodwill Games in the USSR and mass competitions in many sports would become the Soviet athletes' contribution to the peace year.

The Presidium of the USSR NOC examined some practical questions related to preparations for the Goodwill Games -- the major competitions in many sports of the year. It took the decision to hold a review and election plenum of the USSR NOC in November this year.

UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVE 5-YEAR PLAN

GF091707 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers convened today. It discussed the state plan for economic and social development from 1986 to 1990. The convocation noted that the draft 5-year plan had been drawn up in accordance with the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the recommendations made by the USSR Council of Ministers. The plan takes into consideration the measures required for further intensifying the republic's social and economic development, (?effecting changes) in all the domains of economic activity, uplifing the economic domain to the level of intensive development through scientific and technical progress, wisely utilizing work resources, and securing the continuous upgrading of the Soviet people's moral and material life.

The republic's government approved the draft of the 5-year plan and conveyed it to the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for discussion together with the ministries, administrations, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, oblast executive committees, and the leaders of the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee. The meeting recommended that the ministries administrations and the local Soviet executive committees discuss the slogans that call for the full use of existing production potential, the intensification of the utilization of scientific and technical discoveries, and the upgrading of the technical level of the production domain.

The decision adopted by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers provides for the discussion of the draft 5-year plan by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. The report concerning the meeting held by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers will be published in detail in the press.

CPSU WARNS OFFICIALS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD121830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the issue of the work of party and agro-industrial bodies in Bryansk and Nikolayev oblasts in ensuring supply of high-quality fodder for stockbreeding. A decision notes that the party obkom and the agro-industrial bodies in these oblasts are not reorganizing agricultural management in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, and are making serious mistakes in work to ensure that farms are supplied with fodder they produce themselves. Fodder procurement is going slowly and quality is poor.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it a requirement of party obkoms and raykoms and of party organizations at kolkhozes and sovkhozes that the level of organizational and political work within labor collectives be enhanced, that monitoring of the work of economic bodies be stepped up, and the development of efficacious socialist competition be ensured. The CPSU Central Committee has warned Voystrochenko and Sharayev, first secretaries of party obkoms, and Poruchikov and Ilyin, chairmen of the oblispolkoms, that they bear personal responsiblility for fulfillment of the tasks in fodder procurement, of plans of production and deliveries of stockbreeding produce to the union-republicans stocks, and for improving the supply of the oblasts' supplies of meat and dairy produce.

FODDER PROCUREMENT REPORTED THROUGH EARLY JUNE

PM111435 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Livestock specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Grass From an Irrigated Meadow"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the first result of haymaking and feed procurement on the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm and other state farms. By 2 June, the first cutting of sown and natural gasses had been carried out on 5,096,000 hectares, including 2,954,000 hectares for hay and haylage. Some 1.8 million metric tons of hay and 4.4 million metric tons of haylage had been accepted on delivery notes, and 261,000 metric tons of artificially dehydrated green vitamin feed has been produced. In all, 2.3 million metric tons of feed units had been laid in store.

PROGRESS OF SOWING, OTHER FARM WORK REVIEWED

PM301058 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 May 86 p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Agricultural Review" compiled by V. Istomin: "Care Is Required After Sowing"]

[Text] By the end of the last month of spring sowing, work is usually coming to an end in most regions of the country. This year is no exception. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of 26 May 118.3 million hectares of spring crops -- representing 83 percent of the plan -- had been sown. The week under review recorded an increase of 23.5 million hectares, which was mainly due to the eastern regions. They had the best times there for planting the seeds of spring wheat -- the basic food crop.

In the previous review, we said that the onset of large-scale sowing of that crop in northern oblasts had coincided with prolonged cold and rain. That weather persisted for almost a week, only improving in the last days. The difficult situation forced farmers to change their tactics.

Thanks to the measures taken, the sowing rate increased. By the end of last week, Turgay Oblast, for example, where the cadre problem is particularly acute, was daily sowing 200,000 hectares of wheat. Other virgin-land oblasts are also adopting adjusted schedules. Equal attention is being paid to the quality of farming operations. In connection to the introduction of intensive techniques, plowland is being carefully cleared of weeds, and soil-fertility detachments, which apply fertilizer immediately before sowing, are for the first time operating as part of the sowing complexes. And, in addition, more wheat than ever is being planted on fallow fields and grasslands.

Overall, by 26 May, 11 million of the planned 14.8 million hectares of wheat had been sown in Kazakhstan. The republic agro-industrial committee calculates that sowing will be over by 29 May.

In the RSFSR, sowing work continued beyond the Urals, where the best sowing time is slipping away. The rate is therefore being stepped up daily. Whereas at the beginning of the previous week 611,800 hectares of spring wheat had been sown in Altay Kray, 7 days later the figure stood at 2.2 million hectares, and work is now under way on the 4 millionth hectare. Machine operators started mass sowing of wheat at the beginning of the third 10-day period on the (?Kalundinskiy) and (?Varabinskiy) Steppes of Novosibirsk Oblast.

In Omsk Oblast, the area sown increased over the week by almost 636,000 hectares. Most farms' agronomic services are skillfully deploying their equipment, and fertilizer is being applied to the soil together with the seeds. Large-scale sowing of soybeans has started in the Far East. Some 40 percent of the area allocated for that region's traditional crop has been sown.

In the RSFSR as a whole, spring seeds have already been planted on the greater part of the planned area -- 82.3 percent. True, the sowing of warm-weather crops is still going on, but even there the end of sowing is already in sight. For example, 1.2 million hectares of millet -- 81.2 percent of the plan -- and 447,700 hectares of the planned 993,900 hectares of buckwheat have been planted. Some 87.7 percent of potatoes and 76.1 percent of vegetables have been planted.

Most farms' sowing machines are leaving the fields, but farmers' cares are not diminishing. A crucial period lies ahead -- the time of crop growth and development. Practice shows that shortfalls mostly occur when crop management is substandard and tardy. This concerns not only tilled crops, but grain crops too. And especially now, when techniques of intensive cultivation of them are being widely introduced.

All the same, the beet growers' busiest time has arrived. They must very quickly suppress any potential sources of pest distribution, destroy weeds, and establish optimal plant density. This work has been pretty well organized in the Ukraine -- the main zone producing raw material for the sugar industry. Plantation observation posts are operating on farms and requisite measures are being taken on the basis of signals emanating from them. Industrial crop management measures are being widely applied. Many farms have already begun inter-row cultivation of beets.

Potato planting is still under way on Sakhalin, and management of this crop has already started in the European part of the country. In Brest and Gomel Oblasts, for example, preshoot treatment of the plantations has been carried out in a well-organized way, and this agricultural procedure is also nearing completion on other Belorussian kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Sturdy shoots have appeared in fields in the republic where tubers were sown before 25 April, and machine operators have begun interrow cultivation and top dressing of plants.

The main work in the fields consigned to lay fallow, including bare fallow fields, has started. These fields must make a contribution to the harvest of winter crops to be cultivated by intensive techniques. And many subunits of the Agro-chemical Services to Agriculture Science and Production Association and the soil-fertility detachments of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves are applying large doses of organic fertilizers to the fallow fields, introducing the requisite amount of mineral fertilizers, and maintaining them in a friable, weed-free condition. Almost all clean fallow in the North Caucasus has been completely turned over, with a figures of 75 percent in the Central Chernozem zone and 86 percent in the Volga region. Pacesetting collectives have never forgotten that the best fallow is found in May.

It is also the peak time for land reclamation workers, now that plants are in particular need of moisture. Moreover, in a number of regions atmospheric humidity is approaching undesirable levels. Consequently, round-the-clock irrigation of plantations and feed-crop land must be organized and combined, wherever necessary, with topdressing. In Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan it is important to introduce the best available experience in making economical use of water for irrigating paddies and cotton fields -- the flow of mountain rivers this year has not been great.

Time does not wait, and June beckons. The sun, high in the sky, and the verdant covering of the fields demand with increasing persistence that our attention be switched to summer concerns.

EARLY MAY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM301430 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 May 86 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist A. Grishina: "The Weather and Crops. The USSR Hydrometerorological Center Reports"]

[Text] The greater part of the country's European territory had moderately warm weather in the second 10 days of May. The average air temperature was close to the perennial mean. The maximum air temperature rose to 26-30 degrees in the southern half of the region and to 18-25 degrees in the northern half. However, at night many rayons noted air and ground frost (from minus 5 to minus 1 degree).

The most significant precipitation (1C-30 mm, and as much as 35 mm in some areas) fell in the west Ukraine, in the greater part of Belorussia, the Baltic republics, northwest and northern regions, and also in Kurgan, Chelyabinsk, Bryansk, and Kursk oblasts.

Winter wheat formed ears in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, in southwestern oblasts of the Ukraine, and in Moldavia. Rye began sprouting in southern Belorussia and the central Chernozem region, and also in the Lower Volga region. Ear formation and flowering began 5-10 days earlier than has been usual for many years now. Elsewhere in the European part of the USSR, the stems of winter crops have grown. North of a line linking Vologda, Kirov, and Perm, winter rye has put out side shoots.

Shoots have appeared on early spring crops in the Baltic republics, northern Belorussia, the southern half of the central and Volga-Vyatka regions, and the north of the Volga region.

In southern oblasts of the European territory, there has been widespread leaf formation in corn, and the second pair of real leaves has appeared on sunflowers and inflorescences on peas.

In Krasnodar Kray, beets are beginning to display root growth, and side shoots are forming on potatoes. The stems of long-stemmed flax have begun growing in the Ukraine and Belorussia. Inflorescences have formed in vineyards.

Orchards are in full flower in the southern half of the European sector, and young fruit is now growing. The ripening of early varieties of cherry and wild strawberry has begun in places in the North Caucasus and the Trans-Caucasian region.

The trans-Caucasian republics are still having cool, wet weather. The average air temperature has been 2-4 degrees lower than has been the case for many years. There have been frosts in places in Armenia and Georgia. Over the greater part of the territory precipitation has fallen for 4-8 days.

The crop farming regions of Siberia have seen changeable weather with frosts at night. In Western Siberia, the stems of winter rye have continued to grow.

In the Central Asian republics, there was very warm weather in the first half of this 10-day period, and during the day the air temperature reached as much as 33-38 degrees. In the second half of the 10 days it grew colder everywhere. The average daily air temperature dropped to 8-10 degrees. There was heavy rain in a number of regions and snow fell in places in the mountains.

In the south of Turkmenia and Tajikistan, winter barley and wheat has reached the milky ripeness stage. In the greater part of the territory, the cotton plant is at the first to the third real leaf stage, and early crops are showing the fifth real leaf. The vineyards are in flower.

In the greater part of the Central Asian republics' territory, alfalfa is in flower and has reached a height of 55-80 cm, and in a number of regions re-growth has begun after cutting.

KOLKHOZ FINANCIAL AUTONOMY APPROVED IN DNEPROPETROVSK

LD051752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Dnepropetrovsk Obkom has approved the initiative by farm workers in Pokrovskiy Rayon, who have decided to transfer all their farms to full financial autonomy, self-recouping, and self-financing within the present 5-year period. This will be attained through fuller use of productive potential, improvement of management methods, and the introduction of team contracting. A significant part of the income will be allocated to socioeconomic development through the creation of better working, living, and leisure conditions for rural workers. This year kolkhozes such as Lenin, Pobeda, and others will begin to be run on these lines.

MORE 'COSMOS' RESEARCH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

'Cosmos-1758' Launched

LD121236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun (TASS) -- "Cosmos 1758," the latest artificial satellite for continuing space research, was launched in the Soviet Union today. It has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

-- initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes;
-- maximum distance from the Earth's surface (apogee) -- 682 km;
-- minimum distance from the Earth's surface (perigee) -- 644 km;
-- inclination of orbit -- 82.5 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

'Cosmos-1757' Functioning 'Normally'

LD120727 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0630 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 June (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1757, was launched in the Soviet Union on 11 June 1986.

Set up on board the satellite is scientific apparatus intended for continuation of research into the Earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's national economy and of international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the parameter:

-- initial period of revolution: 88.6 minutes
-- maximum distance from Earth's surface (apogee) 252 km
-- minimum distance from Earth's surface (perigee) 189 km
-- inclination of orbit: 82.3 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus, on the satellite there is a radio system for precise measurement of elements of orbit, and a radiotelemetry system to transmit data to the ground about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus set up on the satellite is functioning normally.

The incoming information is being passed to the Priroda State Scientific Research and Production Center for processing and use.

SOKOLOV SPEECH ON 'IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS' TASKS

OW091445 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2205 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Speech by Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister, and marshal of the Soviet Union at a meeting held at the Central Soviet Army Center; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress resolutions and the speeches of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee, emphasize that the Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing and will do their utmost to preserve peace and remove the threat of a nuclear war. The attainment of those noble aims requires persistent and purposeful efforts by all Soviet people in all spheres of life, including culture. We are placing great hopes on today's meeting.

Successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th congress of our party, as well as those concerning the country's defense, depends in great part on the workers on the ideological front. Our party press, literature, and the arts influence the minds and hearts of the Soviet people; they put into action their consciousness, feelings, and will, everything that represents the human factor. Applied to the country's defense and to the Armed Forces, the factor finds expression in the moral spirit of the people and the Army, in the moral-political and psychological preparation of the Armed Forces and the rest of the population. Falling short of the target here may present us with a very bad score.

In the Armed Forces, we constantly pay special attention to instilling in soldiers high moral and combat qualities, and for this purpose we use political training, mass agitation, culture enlightenment, military training, and guard and other duties. The type of work revived in connection with the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War is being conducted among the population and among young people as well. The main objective in this work is to ensure constant and absolute spiritual and moral superiority over any likely enemy. It is supported by our social and state system, our ideology, our communist ideals, and our glorious military and labor traditions. Preserving and enhancing this superiority is the key task for all those who work in the field of paramilitary eduction of the Soviet people.

The mass media and literary and art workers are doing a considerable amount of work in fulfilling this task. But we see that the potential is far from being fully exploited. We hope that you will increase your contribution to instilling a high moral attitude in young people and the personnel of our Armed Forces, to ensuring proper fulfillment of military duties, and to displaying a high sense of personal responsibility for the sake of the country's destiny.

It is necessary to be able to see, beyond the superficial dimensions of life and the activity of military personnel, the great moral and pysical effort, the hard labor, and at times the great selflessness and heroism of soldiers in fulfilling their training and combat tasks. Our Armed Forces have been provided with the most modern equipment and arms. The missile complexes, the nuclear submarines, and the supersonic aircraft are formidable to the enemy primarily because they are manned by Soviet soldiers.

For this reason, equipment and people must appear in inseparable unity in works on the Armed Forces. It is very important for us, for writers, artists, composers, cinematography workers, and grand masters, to maintain a field of vision that covers the most varied aspects of Army and Navy life, precisely at the current stage of development.

It is especially important to convincingly and clearly show the loyalty of soldiers to their oath, the battle banners of their units, the ships' flags, and statute provisions, in other words, their devotion to military duty. It represents their main source of fortitude, courage, and heroism and the highest expression of military valor. It is inseparable from their high sense of organization and self-discipline, and their conscientious fulfillment of daily military service duties.

It is important to remember that by instilling devotion to military duty, we essentially mold a citizen, a patriot, an internationalist, and develop his ability to act in any highly complex situation and his readiness to perform feats for the sake of the country.

It is necessary, with the aid of examples from life, to show the great role of present-day commanders and political workers. We can find a considerable amount of valuable and interesting things in the service life of any officer. We need images which today's cadets and officers will try to emulate. It is also important to create images of junior commanders, ensigns, warrant officers, sergeants, and sergeants major who deserve to be emulated. In the Armed Forces we have many people who can be used for creating such images.

There is a shortage of memorable books about today's Soviet soldier. The young men joining the Army and Navy ranks in our day differ in many ways from those who did their military service 20-30 years ago. They possess many positive traits, and this is very clearly shown by the appropriate fulfillment of international military duty by personnel personnel of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. But some features, like lack of life experience and lack of physical and labor aptitudes, must be overcome to prepare the soldier for his difficult and strenuous service. All this may, at times, make a soldier's molding difficult. Expressing this complicated process in art works means orienting our young people more accurately to the real difficulties they must overcome during their service in the Armed Forces.

SERVICEMEN'S EXPLOITS IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

PM121547 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 May carries in its First Edition on page 3 a 1,500-word profile by V. Itkin and O. Moskovskiy of serviceman I.V. Chmurov under the headline "The Son Who Returned a Hero. We Serve the Soviet Union!"

For Igor Vladimirovich Chmurov, the correspondents say, his active service was "a dream come true," because he had always wanted to be a paratrooper. As part of the "limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan" he "experienced hard fighting in Panjsher and in the Qandahar region and saw dushmans fire rockets at the peaceful village of Serkani, which has no military installations or posts." For his "courage and bravery" in one particular action, Chmurov was awarded the "For Services in Combat" medal.

Chmurov particularly distinguished himself in combat in 14 December 1985, the correspondents report. Under heavy dushman fire "a critical situation arose." As part of the covering forces, Chmurov stopped the dushman attack with "close-range machine gun fire." "Wounded in the thigh," he nevertheless managed to "hurl grenades" at the dushmans as they drew closer. "For his courage and heroism" while "giving international assistance to the Afghan people," Chmurov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.